

# ARMY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND  
SEA AND AIR



# NAVY

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SINCE 1863

## JOURNAL



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ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS...\$4.00  
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### This Week—

By M.J.N.I.

The Geneva Disarmament Conference is dead. The First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty is urging increased naval expenditures and complete replacement of the British Battle Fleet, "the backbone of imperial defense." Here's a hint our Government should not overlook.

Simultaneously, Secretary Swanson is pointing out on the West Coast that to bring the American Navy up to Treaty standard 101 additional vessels must be constructed. I hope the Secretary is speaking with the approval of the President. In any case the menacing condition of world affairs calls for an expansion of the program approved.

Here's a way to get a new Fleet! Brazil will trade manganese, cocoa, cotton, rubber, nuts and oil for 28 naval vessels. We could offer surplus wheat and corn and pork. Some Britishers are willing to supply us with warships if we will remit the debt. Fine, but we want our ships built by American workmen of American materials. And they will be!

Switzerland, too, is in the armament mood. To prepare to defend her neutrality in the event of another war, the Bernese Government is planning an appropriation of \$23,800,000 to strengthen the infantry and artillery and to purchase new airplanes. The Swiss rely upon arms, not words, for their protection.

In the light these activities throw upon the dangers to peace, it is comforting to know that General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, as usual, is on the job. He is doing his level best—and the country knows how good that is—to see that the Army is thoroughly equipped to serve as the nucleus for National Defense. I have a hunch there will be some gratifying news in this respect shortly.

In approving this week the "makes" published in another column, the President again has adhered to the policy of accepting recommendations of the Secretary of War and Chief of Staff, and disregarding political influence. This is as it should be. The Army and Navy want merit, based upon record, to be the controlling factor in all service appointments.

The selection of Major General Markham as Chief of Engineers is particularly important at this time, with special interests seeking to chisel in upon river and harbor improvements and flood control. General Markham will carry on the high traditions of the Engineers with the same integrity his predecessors have displayed. In view of the record for honest work based upon honest expenditure, it is not surprising that the country has complete confidence in the Corps of Engineers. Congratulations General Markham!

(Please turn to Page 153)

### Heads Superior Company



CAPT. HERMAN J. CRIGGER,  
FA, USA

### Co. 1776 Wins Journal CCC Awards in 7th CA

With the patriotic number 1776, the CCC company at Lake Andes, S. D., under command of Capt. Herman J. Crigger, FA, USA, was selected as the most outstanding CCC unit in the 7th Corps Area.

Composed of Iowa veterans of the Spanish and World Wars, VCC No. 1776 made a record that won praise from superior officers in the District and from the then Commanding General of the Corps Area, Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood.

With the commanding officers of the other eight companies selected in the other corps areas, Captain Crigger will come to Washington on Thanksgiving day when General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, will present him with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Gold Medal as recognition of his achievement.

Other officers on duty with VCC No. 1776 will receive ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL silver buttons, while the Army enlisted men and the enrollees of the company will be presented with ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL bronze buttons.

Captain Crigger's previous station was with the 17th Field Artillery, at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. He was originally commissioned from the Third Officers Training camp and served during the World War. He was discharged from his Emergency Commission at Camp Taylor, Ky., Aug. 11, 1919, and commissioned in the Regular service as a first lieutenant of Field Artillery in 1920. He was made a captain last year. Captain Crigger has attended and graduated from the following schools: Field Artillery Basic School, Camp Knox, Ky., 1920-21; Bat-

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### Seven Army Generals Approved by President

The President, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, has made the following appointments of general officers:

#### Major General of the Line

Brig. Gen. Halstead Dorey, vice Maj. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, to be retired Oct. 31, 1933.

#### Brigadier Generals of the Line

Col. Thomas E. Merrill, FA, vice Brig. Gen. Meriwether L. Walker, retired Sept. 30, 1933.

Col. Alexander T. Ovenshine, Inf, vice Brig. Gen. Halstead Dorey, to be promoted to major general Oct. 31, 1933.

Col. William K. Naylor, Inf, vice Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Castner, to be retired Nov. 30, 1933.

Col. Robert O. Van Horn, Inf, vice Brig. Gen. George H. Jamerson, to be retired Nov. 30, 1933.

#### Chief of Engineers with rank of Major General

Col. Edward M. Markham, vice Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, whose tour expired Sept. 30, 1933.

Assistant to the Quartermaster General, with rank of Brigadier General

Col. Patrick W. Guiney, vice Brig. Gen. Louis H. Bash, whose tour expired Sept. 18, 1933.

#### General Dorey's Career

General Dorey was born at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1874, from which city he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1893. Upon graduation from West Point in 1897 he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry.

He participated in the entire campaign which led to the surrender of Santiago, Cuba. In 1899 he was ordered to the Philippine Islands and was detailed as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall in which capacity he served in the field at various brigade headquarters during the Philippine Insurrection, participating in numerous engagements against insurgent forces. Later he again returned and participated in numerous engagements and expeditions against hostile Moros and was wounded in action on Jan. 5, 1905.

From 1910 to 1912 he commanded a company of the 4th U. S. Infantry at Fort Crook, Neb., until detailed as a member of the General Staff and ordered to the Philippines.

(Continued on page 152)

### Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:  
(Case No. 16)

Officer of the U. S. Navy, who entered the Navy as a Midshipman, served meritoriously through the Spanish American War and World War, retired because of age and length of service. His widow has been cut from \$30.00 to \$15.00 per month.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

### Opposition to Pay Cut Grows; Study Navy Bill

The proposed new Navy pay system, to base pay on rank now being studied in the Bureau of Navigation, received informal endorsement from Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt this week.

"I have not yet seen what they are doing in the Bureau of Navigation," Mr. Roosevelt stated, "And therefore I would not like to make any definite statement. I do, however, believe that it would be a great thing to simplify the pay system and base pay on rank. The present system is certainly not a good one. It is filled with inequalities. We have cases of lieutenants on board ships receiving more pay than their captains and flag officers. No other institution in the world has such a situation, with subordinates receiving more than their superiors."

While the proposed plan is still without official sanction, the principles on which it is based are backed by leading officials of the Navy Department. Officers of the Bureau of Navigation have been working on a bill to this effect for some time. It is not yet completed and will probably not be presented to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for some time—until the situation is believed ripe for the consideration of pay legislation. Rear Admiral Leahy, however, has declared that he favors the general outline of the plan. Admiral Standley, Chief of Naval Operations is said to be in favor of the general idea of basing pay on rank.

Support for the plan has been heard from many officers in Washington. Strenuous objection, however, is expected from officers commissioned during the World War, who had previous reserve, warrant or enlisted service. The plan contemplates the establishment of a flat rate of pay for each rank, abolishing rental and subsistence allowances, and allowances for dependents. More important, it would curtail the pay of officers who now get longevity pay for their reserve, warrant or enlisted service.

Not only is strong opposition expected from this group, but the Army, it is indicated, will not want to see it pushed. Army officers feel that many members of Congress would insist that all of the armed services be included in any new pay bill, and many are opposed to basing pay on rank, due to the land service's slower promotion. True, the Army agreed to this principle in the Joint Pay Report of a few years ago, but the schedule agreed upon in that report involved an increase of pay for everyone, whereas the new Navy plan does not contemplate any material increase of the Navy's budget.

The pay scale, as provided in the bill now being prepared in the Bureau of Navigation, is as follows:

Rear Admiral (upper half)—\$10,000.  
Rear Admiral (lower half)—\$9,000.  
Captain—\$8,000.  
Commander—\$7,000.  
Lieutenant Commander—\$6,000.  
Lieutenant—\$4,500.  
Lieutenant, junior grade—\$3,500.  
Ensign (regular appointment)—\$2,300.

(Continued on Next Page)

# Press Sees End of Disarmament and Danger to World Peace In Hitler's Action

The press of the United States is agreed on one thing in regard to Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations and the disarmament conference—that a situation very dangerous to world peace has been created. There is disagreement as to whether Germany is to some extent justified in her ultimatum, and some degrees to the pessimism over the situation. Some editors take the view that the whole matter can be patched up, with the wish apparently father to the thought, while others predict trouble ahead and compare the present with the period before August, 1914.

## Comments the Baltimore Sun:

"It is impossible to see far ahead. Barring a miracle of some sort in Germany, all hope of disarmament seems to have been shattered. With that hope shattered, there will be intensification of political and military nationalism, and out of that will naturally proceed—unless sanity bursts upon the world like a bolt from the blue—further intensification of the economic nationalism that has been starving men and women and children in all parts of the planet. War may not result from Germany's departure from the council of the nations, despite the alarmed outcries. War probably will not result in any foreseeable future and it may not result at all, glooming as are the forebodings. But Germany's action ratifies and confirms the present day's loss of faith in the instruments of internationalism and of an ordered peace. By so much it creates the psychology which makes the conception of war familiar and endurable, and this invites war. And by so much it also diverts the thought and energies of men from honest and useful labor to schemes for the expansion of their own means of defense and the restriction of what they believe to be their neighbors' means of offense."

"Germany has once again challenged the peace and order of Europe," states the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "Deliberately and cold-bloodedly, the Berlin Government has notified the world of a course that can lead only to the gravest consequences."

"Those whose memories go back to the period before 1914 will realize in some measure the seriousness of the situation which has been created. Those who followed the mileposts on the pathway to the World War will have no doubt about the momentous significance of yesterday's declarations in Berlin. The Germany of those other days has spoken in unmistakable accent."

Of the German withdrawal, the Providence Journal says: "The fundamental reason is to be found in the frankly professed objectives of the Hitler regime. They are irreconcilable with principles of armament control. \* \* \* The net result is that Germany is unmasking herself. \* \* \* She does not want supervision of armaments because the realization of the ultimate goals of the Hitlerites depends upon an unsupervised military establishment."

## Fight Pay Cuts

(Continued from First Page)

Ensign (probationary)—\$1,800.

It, of course, can only be viewed as tentative, inasmuch as the bill has not yet received the endorsement of the "higher-ups" as to its details. There is not much expectation that the proposed bill will be pushed in the near future. Many believe that the most that can be expected in the pay line from the next session of Congress is to see a lifting of the pay cut and the pay "freeze." Hopes are high that the President will restore a part of the 15 percent cut on the first of January and that Congress will repeal the pay cut legislation, and fall to extend the ban on automatic increases.

The American Federation of Labor at the concluding session of its convention in Washington, approved a resolution calling for restoration of the pay cut and pay increases, thus putting the two provisions on Organized Labor's legislative program.

Hope that some of the officers of the Navy affected by the pay "freeze" could be granted the increase to which they are entitled was destroyed this week when the Comptroller General again ruled that promotion after selection was an "automatic promotion" within the purport of Section 201 of the Economy Act.

That Congress will be more favorably inclined toward restoring full pay schedules for the Government is indicated by the results of a poll of Senators and Representatives being conducted by the American Federation of Government Employees. Responses received so far have been overwhelmingly in favor of abrogation of the pay cut.

The following are some of the answers received in the poll:

Senator Harrison (Chairman, Senate Finance Committee): "... Appreciate that during recent months the cost of living has increased and that the spirit of the recovery movements demands the repeal of that portion of the Economy Act which reduced salaries of Government employees and in the coming session of Congress I will favor restoration of this reduction to these employees immediately. ..."

Senator McKellar (Chairman, Senate

Appropriations Committee): "... I shall be delighted to aid in doing away with the cut in our salaries."

Senator Nye: "I beg to assure you of my unqualified indorsement of the declaration by Senator Harrison in support of a repeal of that portion of the Economy Act which reduced salaries of Government employees."

Senator Copeland: "I agree with views expressed in your communication of Oct. 14th. Will do my best to help."

Senator Carey: "Have always felt it was inconsistent to reduce salaries of Government employees, and at the same time demand wage increases by employees engaged in private industries."

Congressman McLeod: "... I will favor restoration of their (Government employees) former salaries."

Congressman Granfield: "Will vote to repeal portion of Economy Act which reduced Federal salaries."

Congressman Sinclair: "My opinion curtailment buying power does not aid industrial recovery. I shall support legislation to correct injustice done deserving employees."

Congressman D. Lane Powers: "... It appears to be only fair to me that Government employees should be included under the letter and spirit of the National Recovery Act."

## Hits Private Shipyards

Declaring that the building of naval vessels in private shipbuilding yards is harmful to the cause of world peace, the American Federation of Labor in assembled convention has gone on record in favor of building all naval vessels in navy yards.

The Federation adopted a resolution which asserts that President Roosevelt in his campaign last fall advocated "taking the profit out of war" and that to this end the construction of war vessels should be confined to navy yards. The resolution declares:

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the assurances which the representatives of Organized Labor have received from the Administration that 50 per cent of the naval vessels constructed under the Public Works Section of the National Industrial Recovery Act would be constructed at navy yards, the Navy Department has not only awarded the larger vessels to private shipyards and the smaller ones to navy yards, but has awarded seventeen of such vessels to private ship-

"Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations is the probable forerunner of even more important developments that a definite break with the powers as to disarmament," declares the Washington Post. "It may foreshadow an attempt to repudiate the Treaty of Versailles if the German people should approve what the Hitler government is doing. A period of preparation is the course which Germany is likely to follow. \* \* \* It does not follow, however, that France would content herself with recriminations while Germany was attempting to accumulate resources for a real test of strength. A considerable body of French opinion is said to favor 'preventive action' against Germany."

"It is fair to say," comments the New York Herald-Tribune, "that the news from Berlin is at once alarming and unsurprising. It is merely an excellent example of the sort of dangerous episode which might happen at any moment upon any one of several frontiers or within any one of several chancelleries. The basic tension is high and continuous. The forces making for peace are real and persistent, League or no League. But there is no mistaking the fact that the rise of Hitlerism has hastened the revival of a fundamental clash between forces which the World War tested and for the time being exhausted but did not extinguish."

## States the Rochester Times-Union:

"The whole situation goes to prove that maintenance of large armaments is not only a heavy burden to taxpayers but inevitably a source of international friction, fear and hostility."

"The former Allies, neglecting their promise to disarm while insisting that Germany maintain only a small force and limited military supplies, nourished a bitterness in Germany which threw increasing strength to Hitler. Now, with the Nazis in power, they may soon be faced by the grim alternative of employing force or seeing a re-armed Germany confronting them under Hitler's leadership."

"In view of the fact that Germany has had to wait fourteen years since Versailles, without obtaining more than promises, she has strong reasons for resentment," states the New York Journal of Commerce. "On the other hand the efforts of the British, Italian and American governments to find a workable formula for disarmament and equality within a framework of security had reached a point where fulfillment seemed nearer than at any previous date."

"The world depression can only be intensified by a new international race for armaments and repeated war scares. Hence, it is highly important that a solution of the disarmament question be reached regardless of last Saturday's events, possibly through the good offices of Premier Mussolini by way of the Four Power Pact. The proper policy for Great Britain and this country to adopt is to work toward this end, through meeting half way the basic German position that immediate steps towards equality, and not mere words, can secure her adherence to a really effective disarmament convention."

yards while only fifteen were assigned to navy yards; and

"WHEREAS, The Navy Department is pursuing the policy of letting to private contractors the construction and manufacture of some of the main engines and auxiliary machinery for vessels to be built in navy yards where formerly this class of work was performed at the navy yards; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby directed to immediately urge upon the President of the United States the desirability of giving practical effect to the national policy of 'taking the profits out of war' by having the construction of naval vessels, machinery and other equipment for such vessels and the manufacture of war munitions confined to navy yards and arsenals; and to correct existing deviations from this policy insofar as the law permits."

## China Marine Officers Shift

Headquarters Marine Corps announced this week that advices from the Commanding Officer, 4th Marines, in Shanghai, China, Col. J. C. Beaumont, USMC, indicated that the following changes in officer personnel would be effective shortly.

Lt. Col. William C. Powers, USMC, 1st Lt. J. G. Walraven, USMC, and 1st Lt. Harold C. Roberts, USMC, will return to the United States via the USS Chaumont, arriving in San Francisco on Jan. 13. Upon arrival in the United States, the first two officers will in all probability be further transferred to the East Coast for duty.

1st Lt. A. W. Ellis, USMC, who has likewise been on duty with the 4th Marines, will return to the United States via the USS Houston. 1st Lt. J. D. Humphrey, USMC, has been transferred from Shanghai, China, where he has been serving with the 4th Marines, to the Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, and 2nd Lt. H. C. Murray, USMC, has been transferred from the 4th Marines for duty on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

## Status of Promotion

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since October 13, 1933.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Augustus F. Dannemiller, Inf., No. 14, Page 100, July 1933, A. L. & Dir. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Alfred A. Hickox, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Otto H. Schrader, CAC, No. 601, Page 102. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Robert E. Guthrie, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Charles E. Rayens, Inf., No. 2343, Page 108. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Charles H. Jones, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—George A. McHenry, Jr., AC, No. 5799, Page 181. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—Seward W. Hulise, QMC.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Gordon P. Saville, AC, No. 8487, Page 100. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—Charles B. Overacker, Jr., AC.

### NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Oct. 20, 1933

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. Charles R. Train, Capt. William S. Farber, Comdr. H. L. White, Lt. Comdr. F. A. Hardesty, Lt. E. A. Taylor, Jr.

Medical Corps  
Rear Adm. James C. Fryer, Capt. J. G. Zeigler, Comdr. V. H. Carson, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. C. V. Green, Jr.

Dental Corps  
Comdr. A. G. Lyle, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps  
Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, Capt. J. E. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerford, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. A. P. Randolph, Lt. (jg) C. T. Abbott.

Chaplain Corps  
Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps  
Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. O. Gawne, Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

Civil Engineer Corps  
Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. E. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. W. B. Short.

### MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Oct. 20, 1933

Will make number in grade indicated as next vacancy.

Last Commissioned  
Colonel  
C. R. Sanderson, AQM W. N. Hill

Lieutenant Colonel  
P. A. Capron E. A. Ostermann

Major  
A. H. Turner Peter Conachy

Captain  
D. Byfield R. C. Alburger

First Lieutenant  
H. G. Newhart R. A. Olson

## Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

Navy Department preparing pay bill basing pay on rank and combining pay and allowances; List of National Guard camps benefiting by allotment of \$2,100,460 from Public Works fund; Decision reached to give graduates of Air Corps Training school active duty as reserve officers; "The Importance of the Army and Navy in the Philippines," by Governor General Frank Murphy; Navy Budget provides for continuation of present commissioned strength and slight increase in enlisted strength.

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

## Chief of National Guard Bureau Addresses Army War College

A plea for more appreciation of the National Guard was made by Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, chief of the National Guard Bureau, in an address at the Army War College, Oct. 12, 1933. Intense interest in General Leach's remarks was evidenced by the War College students who questioned him closely following the completion of his lecture.

General Leach referred to the immediate availability of the National Guard, asserting that the War Department has for immediate use three Infantry divisions of the Regular Army and Four of the National Guard and that by the time three more Regular Army divisions could be ready there would be 18 additional guard regiments.

The Guard chief said that "it does not become" a regular officer to use the word "politics" in referring to state adjutants general, declaring that regular army officers secure their academy appointments, commissions, choice details or general officerships in a similar manner. The interest of these adjutants general in National Defense, he said, is "as a whole not inferior to your own."

After sketching the history and development of the National Guard, General Leach continued:

"The National Defense is its 'Magna Charta,' the source of its rights and privileges. The 'One Army Idea' embodied in that Act is its creed. Readiness for service at the call of Governor or President is its objective. It has officers on the General Staff and in the National Guard Bureau to assist the War Department in matters affecting its organization and training, to bring to our professional soldiers knowledge of its peculiar conditions and of its point of view. All officers of the Regular Army who wish to fit themselves for important duties must inform themselves regarding this important component of the Army by service with the National Guard or otherwise as best they may. The time has passed when any officer of the regular establishment may be considered qualified for certain important duties on the basis of his knowledge of the Regular Service alone.

"This is the more so since the approval by the President on June 15 of an amendment to the National Defense Act, the purpose and effect of which is to make the National Guard in its federal status a reserve component of the Army under the name of the National Guard of the United States, immediately available for use in a national emergency without the necessity and consequent delay of drafting it into the federal service, by an order of the President as is the case with the Regular Army.

"A further consequence of this amendment is that units of the National Guard will retain their identity while in the federal service and upon termination of such service will revert intact to their respective states without the necessity of disbanding and reorganizing. The effect of this provision will probably be that our National Guard divisions will be thrown upon their own resources in time of war with little or no help from

the Regular Army personnel. Those National Guard officers who train units of the National Guard for war will presumably lead them in battle, even including the higher tactical units.

"This means that today the War Department has available for immediate use in the United States 3 Infantry divisions of the Regular Army and 4 from the National Guard. By the time that 3 more Regular Army divisions could be ready there would be a total of 18 National Guard Divisions ready, apart from units for G. H. Q. Reserve, service with Armies, and other special units.

"It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the National Guard of the United States is not a dream army. It is not a future army. It is an actual existing, real and practical military force. It does not exist on paper as the Organized Reserve component largely does, or even to the same extent as the Regular Army. Our mobilization plans call for the expansion of the Infantry of the Regular Army to almost 600 per cent of its present strength as against about 300 per cent in the National Guard. In the National Guard this increase will be almost wholly to bring its 80 active fully organized Infantry regiments to war strength. In the Regular Army much of the increase will go into the creation of new units. As against the 80 in the National Guard, the Regular Army has 25 of its 52 regiments completely organized. In 13 regiments new units must be formed. In 14 regiments now inactive M-Day will be Resurrection Day. In a sense they will be on a par with units of the Organized Reserves.

"The same is true of the Field Artillery. In a general mobilization that of the Regular Army is scheduled to expand 1567 per cent as against 424 per cent in the National Guard. Here again, except in a few cases, the Guard expands on the basis of fully organized units. Not a single artillery regiment in the Regular Army is completely organized. Every light artillery regiment and 9 regiments of 155 MM howitzers in the National Guard are completely organized. A fair comparison is difficult. National Guard units exist on a reduced basis as regards personnel and materiel, whereas the battalions of some of the Regular Army units are inactive or scattered—in some cases widely. However, the object of these comparisons is not to evaluate the relative readiness of the Regular Army and of the National Guard. We all know that the existing professional elements are much more efficient, whereas the National Guard is in comparably a more practical fighting force than a considerable portion of the Regular Army which now exists on paper only. There is this great difference between the two components: In the Regular Army there is a wide variation, from the war strength and highly trained 29th Infantry to units wholly inactive; whereas the Guard exists as a relatively homogeneous force. It is believed that shortly after M-Day in the event of a general mobilization, the two components would stabilize around the same general level because of the diluting of Regular Army to form new units, while the National Guard would be increasing its efficiency by intensive training.

"The two components are different and have different problems.

"What is the present state of efficiency in the National Guard? An attempt to analyze its value was set forth before the Army War College a year ago. In spite of disappointments and deprivations resulting from these difficult times, it has overcome some obstacles and offset others by its continued progress in other fields. Its readiness for active service is at least as great as a year ago.

"In its training for war any comparison between the Regular Army and the National Guard is misleading. The conditions under which the Guard is recruited, maintained, administered and trained differ fundamentally from those in the Regular Army, a fact which many officers unfamiliar with the Guard often overlook. Each unit must do its own recruiting. The National Guard is organized on a territorial basis. Local conditions vary widely. Merely to maintain a company in a state of healthy ex-

## The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. George H. Jamerson, USA, who is retiring after having served his country 44 years.

Capt. Walter B. Woodson, USN, Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Col. Louis M. Gulick, USMC, who is retiring from active duty after more than 34 years in his country's service.

istence is often a problem demanding much time, effort and ingenuity. Training is not the sole problem of a commander.

"In the National Guard training efficiency is primarily determined by the factor of the time available. The National Guard spends all the time it can or should on this problem. A maximum of 48 drills of 1½ hours each and of 15 days in the field is allowed. When this year the budget of the National Guard was seriously curtailed, the number of armory drills had to be reduced. The National Guard volunteered to contribute its time to make up the balance without pay. In doing so it did only a little more than it has always done. Many individuals, especially officers, are accustomed to giving many times the number of hours for which they are paid.

"While training efficiency is, in a broad sense, limited by the time factor, in actual practice this is modified by the high quality of the personnel, the relative permanence of the cadre with the resulting possibility of teamwork, the benefits of Regular Army instructors and occasional attendance at service schools, and the intensive character of the instruction. There are entire companies formed from college students or college graduates. Many have a strong nucleus of professional men or successful business men. Probably about 50 per cent of the enlisted men are high school graduates or better. Manifestly a personnel of this type can absorb instruction rapidly.

"It is my duty as well as a pleasure to emphasize certain facts not commonly appreciated and to remove widespread misconceptions regarding the National Guard of today. As regards the physical examination of officers, Col. H. H. Rutherford of the Medical Corps in the October number of *The Military Surgeon* quotes with approval my statement regarding the excellence of the physical examinations of the officer personnel of the Guard as follows:

"Records of the Bureau indicate that the National Guard system of annual physical examinations, including subsequent action involving the application of corrective measures for physical defects, compares most favorably with that of the Regular Army."

"There has been an impression abroad that one of the weak points in the National Guard system lies in the political appointment of state adjutants general. They are, in about the same sense that many of you gentlemen got your appointments to the Military Academy or commissions in the Army, and to about the same degree as officers of the Regular Army get choice details and finally their stars.

"As it was in the beginning  
Is today official sinning,  
And shall be forevermore.

"It does not become an officer of the Regular Establishment to use the term 'politicos' as is sometimes heard in Washington, in referring to the adjutants general of the States. But for their work in administering the draft during the last war there would possibly not have been four million men raised in time to send 42 divisions to France. The majority of those adjutants general were soldiers who sacrificed their personal ambitions to serve their country in a civilian capacity. They spent the duration of the war in their offices as some of the Regular Army officers had to do, but received not even a campaign medal in return. It is to these men that we must look to administer the draft in another

(Continued on Next Page)

CLEAN

AS THE AIR at SEA

NO DUST  
NO DIRT  
NO CINDERS

ON

The Finest Fleet of  
Air-Conditioned  
Trains in the World

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# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## General Leach's Address

(Continued from Preceding Page)

great national emergency. You are entitled to know upon what sort of men you will have to rely.

"Our records show that there are only 7 states in which the adjutant general has not had federal service. Of this number one is a state in which National Guard troops have recently been organized for the first time. In at least two others the adjutants general have been in office for years and have served in the Guard from 32 to 42 years. In others I can personally vouch for the high caliber of the men who hold that office. In 42 states the present incumbents have seen active service. In some states the position is permanent. One half the total number have served in the Guard from 25 to 45 years, and more than one half hold important command positions. At least one is a Medal of Honor man, at least 2 have the D. S. C. I know of four who have the D. S. M. and three who are on the General Staff eligible list. Most of them have attended this college or one or more other service schools. A large proportion hold one or more university degrees. In general they are able, experienced, high-minded men not influenced by personal or political motives, but who are as intent upon promoting the fighting efficiency of the National Guard within their respective states and are just as solicitous of the welfare of the Regular Army as you gentlemen are. And it is my experience that their interest in the National Defense as a whole is not inferior to your own.

"We of the National Guard need all of the appreciation and understanding possible of our problems on the part of the War Department. The Chief of Infantry is Chief of all Infantry in the Army of the United States, Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve. He has 125 active regiments of Infantry to guide. Of these, 87 are in the National Guard, and only 38 in the Regular Army, and of the latter only 25 are fully organized. The Chief of Field Artillery is Chief of our National Guard artillery too. He has 158 battalions to supervise. Of these, 37 are Regular Army units and 121 are National Guard units, a proportion of 4 to 1 in favor of the National Guard. He has 8 battalions of heavy field artillery in the Regular Army and 42 battalions of heavies in the Guard. Similarly the Chief of Cavalry has 15 active regiments of Regular Cavalry of 2 squadrons each, and 20 regiments of National Guard Cavalry, 16 of which are of 3 squadrons each, a 2 to 1 preponderance in favor of the Guard.

"There has been no complaint. I am not aware of any deliberate neglect. It is merely that as a Guardsman of long standing and as Chief of the National Guard Bureau I believe that I understand the character and, I believe, the importance and value of the National Guard as a practical fighting force which many officers of the Regular Army do not, at least to the same extent. Or if they do, sometimes neglect to express their faith by good works. One of our problems in the Guard is to break the habits formed every day in civil life to conform to the practices of the military profession as formulated by our professional soldiers. The problem of the Regular Army officer is similar; he has to forget the habits of a lifetime and think in terms of the three components of the Army of the United States instead of in terms of "The Service" as he has known it.

"The General Staff is the General Staff of all components of the Army of the United States. The National Guard needs a great share of its attention not only because it is the largest and most completely organized component, not only because it is a practical armed force constantly improving in efficiency, but also because as a part time non-professional force it feels that it needs the intelligent and sympathetic thought of the General Staff and Chiefs of Arms and

Services more than units of the Regular Army commanded by experienced full-time professional soldiers.

"It needs more thoughtful consideration as regards its standards of training and methods based upon its peculiar characteristics and peculiar problems.

"I do now wish to convey the impression by what I have said that the National Guard is satisfied with its present state of efficiency. We intend to improve. Our aspirations include:

Thorough training in the essentials.

The completion of the motorization of the field artillery.

The motorization of trains.

The material increase of the number of graduates of service schools.

The completion of the organization of divisional units essential for peace time training.

The training at frequent intervals of every National Guard division as a unit.

The participation of higher headquarters in the training of the Four Armies.

The continued development of the present high standard of our 19 aviation squadrons and their thorough preparedness for immediate war operation, in the thought that they can take over on M-Day all Corps and Division observation leaving only for corresponding Regular units the function of Army observation and Air Force Observation.

"The National Guard, in my judgment, has justified its existence. Out of 42 divisions which reached France in the World War, 17 were National Guard divisions, and out of a total of 29 divisions which fought on the front line, 11 were furnished by the National Guard; the Guard lost in killed 18,238 men out of a total of 46,739. Such a record justifies my statement to the effect that the National Guard has accomplished much in the past, and let me say, in conclusion, that what we hope to accomplish in the future can be made possible only by the assistance of those who have influence upon the policies affecting the Army of the United States."

## "Camera!" at Ft. Myer

Ft. Myer, Va.—Corporal Paul Lazur, Battery A, 16th FA, has been selected as the "stand-in" for Walter Huston, the popular movie star who is now at Ft. Myer with the R. K. O. organization filming the story "Rodney," the epic of a soldier and his horse. In the parlance of the movie lot a "stand-in" is the one who is used by the director and camera men to represent the star in the preliminary adjusting and focusing of the cameras.

The selection of Corporal Lazur to represent Walter Huston was a happy one because it is apparent to everyone on the "lot" at Ft. Myer that Lazur, in uniform, appears not unlike the movie star and each might well be taken for the other.

Col. Kenyon Joyce, Commanding Officer at Ft. Myer, stated that Corporal Lazur, the son of Mr. Paul Lazur of Latrobe, Pa., was born on August 1, 1908, and has served in the Regular Army since April 18, 1928, when he enlisted in his present organization. Brown hair, brown eyes, five feet ten in height and weight of 165 pounds makes of Lazur a splendid appearing soldier and his record in the Battery and on the Post of Ft. Myer bears out Col. Kenyon Joyce's recommendation of him that "he is a splendid soldier and well representative of the Regular Army." This statement is subscribed to by his organization commander, Capt. George D. Shea, 16th FA, who has promoted him to the grade of Corporal, his present rank, because of his outstanding qualifications as a gunner in the Battery.

## Leon Springs Reservation

General Orders No. 10, now being distributed by the War Department, directs the transfer of 1,270 acres of the Leon Springs Military Reservation, Texas, with all the installations thereon, from the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, 8th Corps Area, to the jurisdiction of the Chief of Ordnance as an ammunition area of the San Antonio Arsenal.

## Hot Springs Hospital

Hot Springs, Ark.—Perched on the side of Hot Springs mountain at Hot Springs National Park, towers the tallest building in the state, a gift from Uncle Sam, a \$1,500,000 modern Army and Navy General Hospital, just completed and thrown open Oct. 16 to retired and former service men, as well as to active members of the Army, Navy, U. S. Coast Guard Service, U. S. Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey at nominal rates for subsistence and medicines.

The hospital is equipped to care for all types of medical and surgical conditions, and to feature the use of the Federal Government's own radio-active thermal waters. Col. James D. Fife, MC, USA, is commandant. The equipment of the institution like the hospital, is the last word in scientific advancement.

The hospital, a reinforced concrete structure, veneered with light face brick is trimmed with limestone, terra cotta and embellished with ornamental aluminum and bronze. The central tower section, 12 stories or 197 feet high, is surrounded by an 8 story head-house 40x120 feet. There are three 6 story wings, one in the center directly back of the tower 50x130 feet; a right and left, each 40 feet wide, 250 feet long. The side wings are topped with heliotherapy decks and shelter pavilions.

The capacity of the hospital is 412 beds, but by utilizing the glass enclosed porches adjacent to the wards can be increased to 600 beds.

One whole floor equipped with the last word in baths, vapor cabinets and pool, has been devoted to the administration of hydrotherapy, featuring the use of the boiling medical waters from which the 100 year old national park takes its name.

Physiotherapy and occupational therapy facilities are also available and the surgical section is said to be one of the most complete in the United States.

A \$158,000 nurses quarters will be ready for occupancy by December. Other improvements in connection with the hospital include 27 sets of officers quarters, new quartermaster, utility and recreation buildings and \$60,000 worth of road work.

The new hospital replaces 169 bed capacity institution built by the War Department in 1882.

## Reserves Drill Regulars

Parades of Regular Army troops of the Sixty-Second Antiaircraft regiment, with Reserve officers of New York City in command, will be a weekly feature each Tuesday afternoon at Ft. Totten, N. Y., according to an announcement by Brig. Gen. William E. Cole, in command of the Second Coast Artillery District, embracing New York City's harbor fortifications and aerial defenses.

At 4:30 P. M. Tuesday, Oct. 10, the Regular Army troops were turned over by their commanding officer, Col. Arthur S. Conklin, to Reserve officers of the 910th Coast Artillery for the afternoon parade.

## Celebrate Birthday

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2nd FA Brigade, celebrated its sixteenth birthday this week. Organization was effected at Governors Island, N. Y., on Oct. 11, 1917, and the unit sailed for France in December of that year. As a part of the 2nd Division, it engaged in the major offensives on the western front and in July, 1919, was returned to America. It has been stationed at Ft. Sam Houston ever since.

## Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Leave San Francisco Nov. 23; arrive Honolulu Nov. 29, leave Nov. 29; arrive Guam Dec. 9, leave Dec. 9; arrive Manila Dec. 14, leave Dec. 21; arrive Honolulu Jan. 5, 1934, leave Jan. 6, 1934; arrive San Francisco Jan. 12, 1934.

Republic—Leave Cristobal Oct. 20; arrive New York Oct. 26.

Chateau Thierry—Leave New York Nov. 1; arrive Cristobal Nov. 7, leave Nov. 8; arrive San Francisco Nov. 18, leave Nov. 22; arrive Honolulu Nov. 28, leave Dec. 2; arrive San Francisco Dec. 8, leave Dec. 12; arrive Cristobal Dec. 22, leave Dec. 23; arrive New York Dec. 29.

ARMY-NAVY GOODS CATALOG. 384 pages, illustrated, 50 cents. Shows antique and modern firearms, swords, medals, etc. Est. 1889. Publishers: Hannerman Sons, 561 Bowry, New York City.

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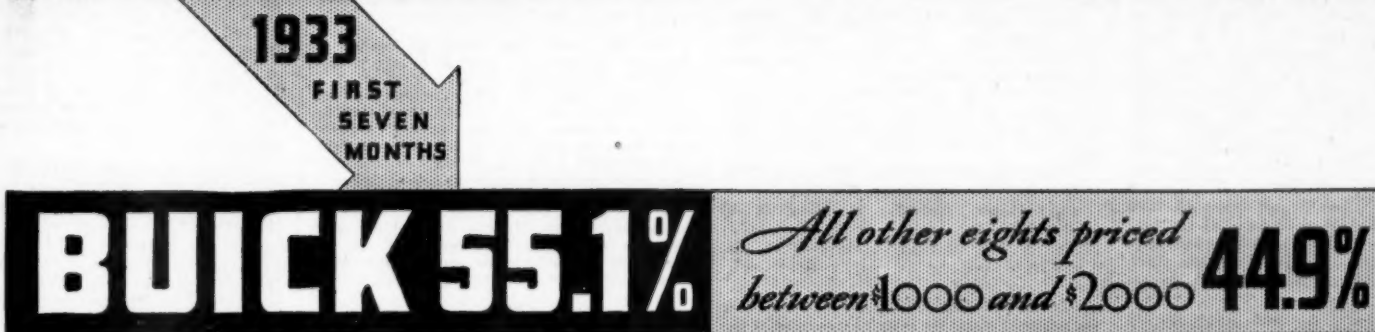
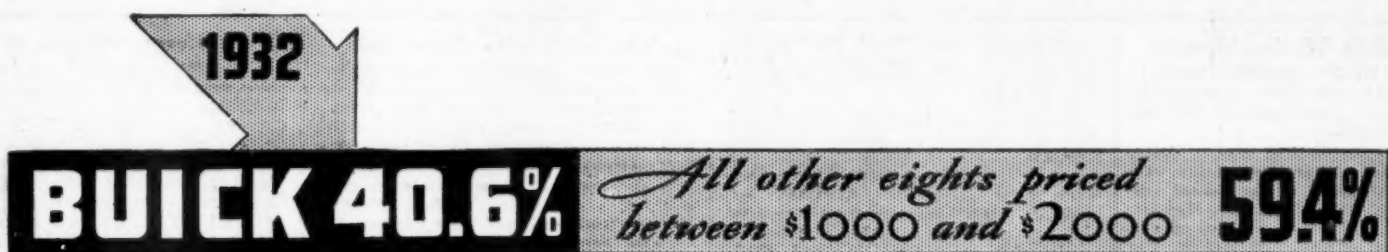
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## THE U. S. NAVY

## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## Navy Public Works Allotted

The Public Works Administration this week allotted to the Navy Department additional shore establishment projects totaling \$8,961,052.

Included in the list of new projects, is three million dollars for harbor and channel improvement at the Naval Operating Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The sum of \$140,000 was allowed for new bachelor officers' quarters at the Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor. New barracks are provided for the Fuel Depot San Diego, the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, and the Ammunition Depot at Lake Denmark, N. J. New officers' quarters at the Naval Torpedo Station Keyport, Washington, are also provided.

An example for other Federal and State agencies in expediting public works was set by the Navy Department in handling the allotment. Within an hour after the money had been allotted by the Public Works Administration, the Department had posted advertisements for eighteen projects totaling \$4,618,000 for which the bids will be received during November. The local Naval stations were notified immediately to advertise at once those projects for which bids will be received by the respective stations, and were directed to begin work at once on other projects which will be executed by station forces. Bids will have been invited or work actually started on practically every project within a week.

The list of projects released followed: Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, Calif.—Magazines, \$325,000; black powder ignition, filling and quilting house, \$5,000; improvement of buildings, \$50,000; total \$380,000.

Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.—Extension of Dike No. 12, \$250,000; distributing and service lines, \$180,700; dredging and filling, new quay wall, \$125,000; weight handling appliances, new quay wall, \$90,000; causeway including land, \$980,000; total \$1,625,700.

Destroyer Base, San Diego, Calif.—Dredging for floating dry dock, \$75,000. Fuel Depot, San Diego, Calif.—Barracks, \$30,000; distributing and service lines, \$15,000; total \$45,000.

Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif.—Improvement of drill grounds, \$25,000.

Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone—Hangar, \$200,000; improvement of waterfront, \$100,000; distributing and service lines, \$50,000; extension of sea wall, \$80,000; total \$430,000.

Naval Operating Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—Improvement of channel and harbor, \$3,000,000; fleet moorings, \$540,000; total \$3,540,000.

Fleet Air Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—Magazines, \$10,000; storehouse, \$270,000; total \$280,000.

Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—General facilities buildings, \$195,352; bachelor officers' quarters, \$140,000; total \$335,352.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Lualualei, Hawaii—Ammunition storage facilities, \$380,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, N. J.—Magazines, \$120,000; barracks, \$135,000; quarters for pharmacist and fire marshal, \$18,000; distributing and service lines, \$25,000; total, \$298,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Ft. Mifflin, Pa.—Magazines, \$74,500; storehouses, \$125,500; distributing and service lines, \$25,000; total, \$225,000.

Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement of buildings, \$200,000; replace timber shipways, \$350,000; total, \$550,000.

Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.—Runway for seaplanes, \$30,000.

Fuel Depot, Melville, R. I.—Fuel oil tanks, \$75,000.

Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va.—Improvement of flying field, \$17,000.

Marine Flying Field, Quantico, Va.—Hangars, \$240,000; relocate hangar, \$45,000; distributing systems, \$25,000; paving, roads and walks, \$30,000; gasoline storage and distribution, \$10,000; total, \$350,000.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.—Barracks, \$200,000.

Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash.—Quarters for officers, \$37,000; distributing and service lines, \$20,000; total \$57,000.

Ordnance Stations, Various—Aids to air navigation, \$20,000; lightning protection, \$23,000; total, \$43,000.

## Explosion on Cincinnati

Acting Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt, announces that reports had been received from Admiral David F. Sellers, USN, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Fleet, to the effect that a casualty occurred in the forward 6-inch twin mount of the USS Cincinnati, light cruiser, during night firing at sea off San Pedro, California, during the night of Oct. 11. The accident apparently was caused by the ignition of a powder bag in the Cincinnati's turret during the practice.

Ens. Daniel A. Stuart, USN, attached to the USS Omaha, an observer on the Cincinnati, Ovander G. Allen, Seaman 2nd Class, of the Cincinnati, and an enlisted man reported as F. L. Austin, Seaman 2nd Class, either jumped or were washed overboard. The body of Allen was not recovered. Ensign Stuart and Austin both suffered from exposure and burns, but are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

A court of inquiry has been ordered and will thoroughly investigate into the causes of the accident.

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## Admiral Taylor Plays Golf

Rear Adm. Montgomery Meigs Taylor, USN, who recently relinquished his post as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet to Admiral Frank B. Upham, USN, and who is now enroute to the states for retirement the end of this month, was the guest at a party and farewell golf match Aug. 6 in Tsingtao. Admiral Taylor's golf opponent was Captain Takahashi, president of the golf club there.

The account of the match as printed in the Tsingtao Times follows:

Farewell Match and Party in honour of Admiral Taylor: As became a match and farewell party given in honour of such a real seaman and fine golfer as our beloved and respected Admiral Taylor, the match on Sunday morning was hard fought in the intense heat—a real test of a man's strength well personified in the Admiral himself and the party revealed good will and friendly feeling entertained by all present. The day was so hot that the Captain was bombarded at the start with friendly accusations as to why he selected the hottest day for the match, to which he could answer only later when a little breeze came over that he had sent for it, yet no excuse could pacify the players until cold beer was served at the Club veranda. Thus the people will be greatly surprised to see the Admiral of 64 years old (the Captain begs the Admiral's pardon for quoting his age without any previous consent) returning such a fine score as 38 for going out, bringing down our Club President to 5 down at the turn and finishing in 80 at the 18th hole. The Admiral won the match, earning valuable 1 point for the Navy team. On the other hand President Takahashi, the Admiral's opponent is to be also praised for his veteran-like recovery in coming in. He was already 5 down at the 6th hole which continued up to the 9th and he won the 10th and lost the 11th, thus being still 5 down and 7 holes to go, then he got back 4 holes in succession by birdies at the 13th and 14th, though he finally lost the match by 3 and 1 due to the Admiral's steady play. Their match was the most interesting one of the day. With an intention of expressing our respect as well as good will befitting the hearty send off, the scores of the match are shown hereunder:

Admiral Taylor  
Out 3-5-3-4-5-4-4-5-5-38  
In 5-5-5-4-6-5-3-5-4-42

Mr. Takahashi  
Out 4-6-4-4-6-5-4-5-5-43  
In 4-7-4-3-4-4-4-6-4-40

The Match as a whole resulted in the win by the Golf Club of 8½ points against 34 points, the details of which are as follows:

U. S. Navy	Golf Club
Crawford .....	Hilburn .....
Saunders .....	Watson .....
Clapp .....	Berger .....
Detreville .....	Sutherland .....
Stephens .....	Hashimoto .....
Costello .....	Misawa .....
Gregg .....	Ishibashi .....
Barrett .....	Bardens .....
Little .....	Elliott .....
McGregor .....	Honda .....
Womack .....	Ohno .....
Beary .....	Mayes .....
Taylor .....	Takahashi .....
Warren .....	Kitamura .....

3½

8½

A few words about the tiffin party. It started at 1 p. m. and some were still sitting after 2, throughout which nothing but gay talk, laughter and beer, beer, beer! President Takahashi gave a Farewell speech in honour of Admiral Taylor who responded with appropriate and humorous words of thanks. The Captain was induced to say something about the results of the match which he concluded, true to his duties, with further challenge of matches in the near future. Undoubtedly all present enjoyed the day very much.

## Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Arrive Honolulu Oct. 28, leave Oct. 30; arrive Guam Nov. 9, leave Nov. 10; arrive Manila Nov. 16, leave Dec. 16; arrive Guam Dec. 22, leave Dec. 23; arrive Honolulu Jan. 2, 1934, leave Jan. 5, 1934; arrive San Francisco Jan. 13, 1934.

Henderson—Arrive Seattle Oct. 21, leave Oct. 24; arrive San Francisco Oct. 27, leave Oct. 30; arrive San Pedro Nov. 2, leave Nov. 3; arrive San Diego Nov. 4, leave Nov. 6; arrive Canal Zone Nov. 16, leave Nov. 20; arrive Norfolk Nov. 27.

## Navy League Writes to British

With the hope "that candor on both sides may serve to reconcile our views," the Navy League of the United States, through its president, N. M. Hubbard, Jr., has addressed an open letter to the Navy League of the British Empire warning them that "the British design as regards American seapower" not only will fall but will produce an undesirable public opinion in the United States.

Mr. Hubbard's letter refers to Sir John Simon's note of protest against the United States naval construction program and declares that "we are forced to construe his note as the opening gun in a British campaign of propaganda in America for a decrease in the tonnages of capital ships and cruisers at the 1935 conference."

Additional weight is given to the belief that the British are undertaking such a propaganda program, the letter says, by the arrival in this country of Mr. Mann, a British pacifist orator, and by the support of Mr. Hector Bywater, British Naval writer, in American publications of Sir John's stand.

Mr. Hubbard's letter was as follows:

## Text of Letter

"The Navy League of the British Empire,  
London, England.

"While the world is slowly emerging from the economic cataclysm resulting from the late war, many informed and experienced observers believe that it is swiftly moving toward a supreme conflict of arms involving the existence of governmental control and our present civilization.

"Wise statesmen, both in the United States and in Great Britain, have from time to time expressed the hope and need for a closer understanding between the two countries in order to withstand and possibly to avert such untoward results.

"The public mind in the United States has been in process of adjusting itself to the propriety and necessity of such a basis for cooperation and coordination of efforts in behalf of the preservation of democratic forms of government and the maintenance of the present world status of the white races.

"This statement by no means implies a combatant participation by the United States in the European war thought to be imminent. Cooperation in other fields than the field of battle would better serve the attainment of our ends. Unfortunately the trend of public sentiment in this country towards such an understanding has been checked, we believe, by the implications of British demands and suggestions in respect to our naval requirements, in order to attain that parity of sea strength to which this Nation is unquestionably entitled.

"It is for this reason that, with the friendliest of motives and in the hope that a better understanding may derive from frank statement, the Navy League of the United States, a strictly civilian organization, ventures to address that large, influential and patriotic body of British citizens constituting the British Navy League, in order to state the basis for this change in sentiment by what we believe to be a substantial majority of the citizens of the United States.

"Going back to the 1921 Washington Naval Conference and without going into details, this Nation, in the firm belief that it was contributing to world peace, gave hostages to fortune by disproportionate sacrifices of established naval strength. At that time it had the capital ship supremacy of the world. It sank that supremacy and voluntarily restored control of the seas to the British Navy. It renounced its sovereign rights to adequate naval bases in the far Pacific in the belief that Japan's signature to the Nine Power Treaty assured the territorial and governmental integrity of China and the Open Door. Thus it denied to its own fleet the ability to operate in

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Navy League Writes to British

(Continued from Preceding Page)

waters where it has large commitments and important interests. This renunciation was induced by the hope that it would convince the Japanese people of our dependable friendship.

"While these sacrifices of world power and ability to defend our own possessions were inspired by altruistic motives they were made without due regard to national interests, and have seemingly brought no corresponding spirit of concession by other nations towards us.

"Our people think these sacrifices should have assured the British Empire of our belief that British naval strength constituted no threat to the United States, and should have convinced Japan that the American mind tolerated no thoughts of American aggression.

"Subsequent events have not confirmed our hopes. On the contrary, both the Geneva Conference in 1927 and the London Naval Conference in 1930 developed united opposition to the securing of that parity of fleet strength with Great Britain and the preservation of that ratio of fleet strength with Japan established at the Washington Conference. The British delegation demanded that the United States accept types of cruisers which would encircle British naval bases rendered well adapted to her needs and opposed the American demand for the only type of cruiser which, by reason of her lack of naval bases, would render her fleet effective in distant waters.

"The Geneva Conference aborted by reason of these conflicting contentions.

"At the London Conference the Japanese contention for an increase in her established fleet ratio prevailed and the British contention prevailed insofar as to deny the United States the right to construct that number of 10,000-ton 8-inch gun cruisers that she contended to be, and is, essential to her proper national defense. The right to utilize her allowed tonnage in 6-inch gun cruisers by constructing such cruisers of 10,000 tons displacement was only obtained by granting to the British fleet an extra allowance of cruiser tonnage.

"Again our overweening desire to contribute to world peace overcame due consideration of national safety and induced our delegation to acquiesce in the British and Japanese demands, thereby weakening the United States fleet and strengthening the British and Japanese fleets.

"Recently Sir John Simon, the official head of the British Foreign Office, advised our Government that it would be inexpedient for the United States to build the 10,000 6-inch gun cruisers included in our recent construction program and for the construction of which contracts had already been let. Sir John stated that he tendered this advice because such construction might induce a naval race.

"From the fact that any naval race would have to be confined within the frame-work of the treaty tonnage allowances, no objection could be made to such construction. The fact is unquestioned by American naval authorities that Great Britain and Japan are entirely within their treaty rights in building up to and maintaining the quotas which at the London Conference they asserted, and we consented, were reasonably necessary to their respective national security. No such construction can within reason be characterized as a naval race. If Great Britain or Japan wish to race to a completion of their treaty tonnage, it will not concern us in the least. If we wish to race to that limit it should not concern them. However, to characterize our naval construction, completed and projected, as in any sense a race is fantastic.

"Either to assume that Sir John expected his advice to be followed, or to assume that he has formed a very low opinion of the intelligence of our present Administration, would be to impugn Sir John's unquestioned abilities; so we are forced to construe his note as the opening gun in a British campaign of propaganda in America for a decrease in

the tonnages of capital ships and cruisers at the 1935 Conference. This construction is somewhat fortified by the prompt arrival of Mr. Mann, a distinguished British pacifist orator, to take a prominent part in recent and progressing pacifist activities in the United States well calculated to induce support for the British program from that curious alliance of pacifistic and subversive element found here, as well as in your own country.

"Additional support was given to the construction we have placed upon Sir John Simon's advisory note by the publication in our press of an urgent cablegram from Mr. Hector Bywater, the very able and persuasive naval writer, joining in the chorus of British praise of Sir John's proposals.

"As it is quite well known by our people that the larger the tonnage of a ship the less it costs per ton to construct, and as we are convinced that no cut in present treaty tonnages will be seriously advocated by Great Britain, her plea that a proposal to reduce the unit tonnages of these categories of combatant ships is based upon sound economic reason will not appeal to American taxpayers.

"The further fact that acquiescence in such proposed reduction of unit tonnages would confine the United States Navy to its own coasts thus denying this country the exercise of its just world influence and the power to maintain its economic life through protection of its overseas commerce renders the British proposal entirely unacceptable to our people.

"Such a reduction would render us a negligible enemy but, with access to British naval bases, an efficient ally; an inducement to conditional vassalage that is far from palatable.

"In brief, our people are being forced reluctantly to a conclusion that while your statesmen continue to say that war between us is unthinkable, they apparently keep in mind always such a contingency, and that in the event of our engagement in a war in which the British remain neutral, Great Britain is indifferent to the outcome.

"This conclusion is likewise strengthened by the British attack on the mail subventions granted to our merchant fleet. If such an attack is successful our shipping will be off the seas and our foreign trade will pay tribute to British ships for sea transport. This will still further undermine our naval strength by a reduction of our fleet reserve and destroy an essential economic value while increasing British naval power and economic predominance.

"We fully realize that present economic conditions are tempting all nations to take the short view instead of the long view in adoption of government policies calculated to relieve immediate national distress. Sometimes the short view must be indulged but policies thus dictated serve only to increase that distress when found to have been based upon false assumptions.

"Frankly, we believe present British design as regards American seapower is doomed to meet with failure. If persisted in, it will not only fail of its objective but it will create a public sentiment in the United States which will oppose and prevent that cooperation in the stabilization of world affairs which we believe both of our organizations think to be not merely desirable but absolutely essential to the future prosperity of both nations and to their prestige and world influence.

"In many respects our interests are parallel, almost common. In other respects we have competitive interests, but if that divergence is permitted to destroy mutual confidence it will be followed by a long train of events detrimental to the interests of both nations.

"Confidence is not born of words but of acts. Blood is thicker than water but the blood-stream requires a constant renewal of red corpuscles to keep it so. We must not only speak the same tongue but talk the same language.

"This Nation is keenly alive to an urgent need of a strong Navy and a merchant fleet adequate to our overseas and coastal commerce. The United States

cannot longer be relied upon to obtain treaty limitations through concessions of relative naval strength. It has come to realize that parity of naval power cannot be measured by an equality in number and tonnage of the different categories of combatant ships. Parity can only be filled by fleets having equality of opportunity in the areas of probable operations. The conception of two fleets meeting in mid-ocean and fighting it out is grotesque. Such a conception would entitle Siam or Manchukuo to the same naval strength as Great Britain. Naval Operations include much broader functions than mere fleet combat. Equality of opportunity must take into account the various obligations under which the individual nations rest.

"It must be conceded that the duty of every sovereign nation is to measure its own naval requirements and make only such concessions in international conferences as may be compensated by the concessions of other powers. This requires a conscientious and fair primary measurement of its naval requirements by each nation participating in the conference. So long as nations cannot refrain from an exaggeration of their requirements and so long as international conferences erect trading marts instead of temples and seek to gain national advantages instead of equitable adjustments, limitation of armaments will be obtained only at the expense of those nations who are represented by altruistic statesmen and advantage will accrue to those nations represented by statesmen who 'play the game.' The people of the United States and the Navy League advocate limitation of naval armaments but insistently demand a square deal.

"We earnestly hope that these frank and candid observations will not be construed as indicating an unfriendly spirit. We have always felt the British Empire to be the 'next friend' to the United States. Owing to different viewpoints the

best of friends often hold different views upon the same subject. These differences are seldom reconciled except by frank discussion of the causes which produce them. Serious economic problems often produce serious misunderstandings between nations. We are hopeful that candor on both sides may serve to reconcile our views.

"Sincerely yours,

"The Navy League of the United States,  
"By: N. M. Hubbard, Jr., President."

## More Destroyers to Cuba

Under orders from Admiral William H. Standley, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, the destroyers USS Babbitt, USS Badger, USS Tattnall and USS Tillman, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 20, for service in Cuban waters. They will report to the Commander Special Service Squadron, Rear Adm. Charles S. Freeman, USN, as reliefs for the USS Bernadou, USS Hamilton, and one other destroyer to be designated by Rear Admiral Freeman.

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in summer.



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well built, and comfortable. The occupants of the other building, with Insulite used as interior finish, are assured of comfort amid attractive surroundings.

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The Quick Wood-Fiber Insulating Board

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1933

"I know one excellent gentleman in Congress who said he preferred arbitration to battleships. So do I. But suppose the other man does not? I want to have the battleships as a provocative for arbitration so far as the other man is concerned."

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHATEVER MAY BE THE OUTCOME OF THE negotiations instituted to oxygenate the Disarmament Conference, there can be no doubt as to the course the United States should pursue. Comparative readiness to defend ourselves against attack will mean our continuance in peace. It is clear from what is transpiring in Europe that the dangerous situation, apprehended by statesmen, came to a head with the withdrawal of Germany both from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference, and now rumors of war are in circulation, with Lloyds offering insurance against it during the next six months. In the Far East a tense situation has developed as between Japan and Russia. In order that we may not become involved in any struggle that may break out, peremptory instructions have been sent to Ambassador Davis at Geneva to refrain from participating in political maneuvers, and, after a reasonable time, he will be withdrawn and the United States will cease to take part in conferences which events have shown are provocative of war and not of disarmament and peace. But it is not enough for the United States to return to the condition of isolation advocated by Washington. Just as the European struggle of 1914 spread throughout the world, so another conflict would expand, and both sides would make determined efforts to involve the United States. That we will be treated with consideration and escape participation only if we be strong is the teaching of history. In the interest of peace, therefore, the President should provide the additional ships and personnel necessary to assure a Treaty Navy within the earliest possible time, and grant the sums requested by General MacArthur for the motorization and mechanization of the Army and for the essential expansion of the Air corps. In addition, the minimum of 14,000 officers and 165,000 men required for National Defense should be authorized. Adoption of these suggestions would not mean preparation for war, it would mean preparation against it and assurance that the peace the American people so earnestly desire would be maintained.

THE TIDE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT continues to swell for the cancellation of the 15% pay cut. The American Federation of Labor is making a poll of Congress to establish whether or not this provision of the Economy Act will be repealed. The overwhelming majority of the replies received to date is in favor of much action. Senators and members express bewilderment at the inconsistency of the Administration in urging employers to increase their pay rolls while the Government is cutting its own, and in using every means available to bring about higher prices and failing to provide the purchasing power of its employees with which to pay them. There are a few Representatives who feel that government compensation should continue upon a reduced scale. Their spokesman is Representative Blanton, of Texas, who is a member of its House subcommittee on War Department Appropriations. We may expect Mr. Blanton during the hearings on the budget to argue that the 15 per cent pay cut should continue in force. In this connection, Mr. Blanton should know that President Roosevelt, in discussing the cost of living, stated on Wednesday that September prices were 9% higher than in March last and an accurate index, which the Department of Labor is formulating, probably would show a much higher percentage. It is likely, in view of the strength of the public opinion that has developed that when Congress meets in January it will find the President has cancelled the pay cut and it will have no more to do than to drop the legislation from the statute books. As we have repeatedly said, however, it should do more. It should take steps to reimburse the Services for what they have lost through the application of the pay cut.

INSPIRED PROBABLY BY PHILIPPINE sugar interests which have no conception of the honesty and sincerity of the man, a report was spread that Secretary Dern would surrender the portfolio he is holding with such distinction. That report was denied, and the denial was hailed with satisfaction by the Army. As Secretary of War Mr. Dern is responsible for Philippine affairs, and in spite of the fact that he hails from a beet sugar producing state, he took an active part in presidential conferences on the sugar code in support of a satisfactory sugar allocation for the Far Eastern Archipelago. Apparently some of the Filipino sugar men were ignorant of the determined stand in their behalf which Mr. Dern adopted, and sought to embarrass him by circulating reports that he would resign. However this may be, the fact that Mr. Dern proposes to remain in the War Department gives promise that military affairs will continue in safe hands. Since coming to Washington, the Secretary has developed as a staunch defender of the modest necessities of the Regular Establishment, the National Guard and the Reserves. He has manifested his courage in opposing various proposals, some emanating from the President, which would have endangered National Defense. He was in full sympathy with General MacArthur's famous announcement: "not an officer, not a man"—in reply to the attempt of the Budget Director to reduce the strength of the Army. He further supported the Chief of Staff in obtaining additional sums for the Regulars, the National Guard and the Reserves beyond those fixed by the Budget Bureau and in obtaining Public Works allotments for housing and repairs at Army Posts. He has offered strenuous opposition to the fantastic redistribution of the Army which Mr. Douglas advocated. In short, Mr. Dern has grasped the essential principles of Army administration, and is seeking to apply them with sincere appreciation of their importance to the country and in that necessary cooperation with his military adviser, the Chief of Staff. The Army would lose an honest, earnest director, were Secretary Dern to resign. We are glad to be assured that he intends to stay.

## Service Humor

### All the Facts

She: "Papa says you have more money than brains."

He: "Ha, shows what an ass he is. I'm broke."

She: "Yes, Papa added that you were."

USS Saratoga Planetalk.

### Force of Habit

The Judge: "Do you, Leon Sullivan, take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife?"

Sullivan: "Aye! Aye Sir."

And, after leaving the court house, Sully boarded a tram car with his wife, saluted the conductor, and dropped his liberty card in the cash box. Habits of a lifetime prevail, even in moments of stress and undue excitement.

USS Melville Job Order.

Kindly old lady, "Could you tell me, my good man, whether this boat is going up or down?"

Rough Old Salt, "I dunno, mum; sometimes I think she's going up, fer her boilers ain't none too good; and other times I think she's going up, fer her hull is leaky."

Legation Guard News.

### Mistaken

A Navy officer entered a big department store with his wife, and told her he would stand by the elevator while she made some purchases. When she returned, half an hour later, he exclaimed: "Gee, I'm glad to see you back, Julia! Why, a dozen women have asked me to bring them up in the elevator since I've stood here!"

—Contributed.

### Overheard Around Camp

Capt. Olmstead:—"Which is the largest a cat or a kitten?"

Firecracker:—"Why a kitten, it takes two cats to make a kitten."

—Contributed—CCC.

### A Lot of Hooley

Teacher—If you subtract 234 from 188896, what is the difference:

Army, Jr.—Now you're talking, teacher; who cares?

Pennsylvania Guardsman.

### Ish Zash Sho?

"You drunken beast! If I were in your condition, I'd shoot myself!"

"Lady, if you wash in my condishun you'd mish yerself!"

—USS New Mexico News.

### Ode to a Nag

Oh, horse, you are a wondrous thing, no horns to hook, no bells to ring, no license buying every year with plates to stick on front and rear. No sparks to miss, no gears to strip; you start yourself; no clutch to slip. No gas bills mounting every day to steal the joy of life away.

Your inner tubes are all OK, and thank the Lord they stay that way. Your spark plugs never miss and fuss, your motor never makes us cuss. Your frame is good for many a mile, your body never changes style. Your wants are few and easy met; you're something on the auto yet.—From a 143rd F. Artilleryman, via California Guardsman.

Cooperate! Send your jokes to the Journal Humor Editor.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

Who's Who—Under the provisions of AR 615-15 it seems clear that first sergeants and technical sergeants rank among each other according to their date of warrant. In cases where a first sergeant has "stepped down" it would seem that when subsequently promoted to first sergeant again, he would rank from the date of the later warrant.

A. F. G.—We refer you to the Act of April 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 253), pertaining to uniform retirement date, quoted in par. 6, A. R. 35-2640, dated March 16, 1932. Under this regulation retired pay accrues from and including the first day of the month following that in which the soldier is placed on the retired list.

C. H. B.—The promotion list for the Finance Department for the year 1934 will be published about January 1, 1934.

V. B. C.—It is expected that an examination for appointment in the Medical Administrative Corps will be held some time this winter. No date has as yet been set. There are at present five vacancies in the corps.

## IN THE JOURNAL

### 10 Years Ago

Co. L, 15th Infantry, under 1st Lt. J. D. Cope, Tientsin, China, comes forward with a 100 per cent record of small arms practice for all company arms.

### 20 Years Ago

The British Government makes a specific invitation to Germany to join in a "Naval Holiday," each nation to delay the fulfillment of its naval construction program.

### 30 Years Ago

The Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania has decided to charge \$2.00 each for part of the seats to the Army-Navy football game to be held on Franklin Field Nov. 28. Heretofore no admission has been charged. The 6,000 seats allotted to the University of Pennsylvania will be sold and the proceeds turned over to relief work.

### 50 Years Ago

A review of the Army Register for 1883 gives evidence that of the officers who were on the active list when Sumter was fired upon, comparatively few remain. There are only 201 in all.

### 70 Years Ago

"We do not pretend to speak for our military principalities and powers, who may have combinations and plans of which we do not dream; but the general physiognomy of the theatre of war wears a defensive rather than an offensive aspect. Our military forces in the field are at this hour an arm posed to ward off a blow, rather than raised to fall in majesty and power on the heads of our enemies."

# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Dept. Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

### GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Guiney, asst. to QMG, from Hq. 3d C. A., Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C. (Oct. 18).  
The appointment of Col. Thomas E. Merrill, FA, as brigadier general, with rank from Oct. 1, is announced. (Oct. 18).  
Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, CE, from Great Lakes division, as division engr., from OR detail, 5th C. A., Cleveland, Ohio, to Wash., D. C. (Oct. 18).  
The appointment of Col. Patrick W. Guiney, QMC, as asst. to QMG, with rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years beginning Oct. 18, is announced. (Oct. 18).  
The appointment of Col. Edward M. Markham, CE, as Chief of Engr., with rank of major general, for period of four years beginning Oct. 18, is announced. (Oct. 18).

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, The QMG Capt. Jacob H. Osterman, from asst. to qm., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., report constr. qm., same station, as his assistant. (Oct. 18).  
Capt. George Stetekuh, Langley Fld., Va., proceed to home, Oct. 31, await retirement. (Oct. 16).

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG Medical Corps

Lt. Col. Albert P. Clark, from commandant, School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Fld., Tex., Nov. 1, to Ft. Logan, Colo. (Oct. 14).  
Maj. Elias E. Cooley, detailed medical examiner and witness before Army retiring board to meet at hq. 3d C. A., Baltimore, Md. (Oct. 17).  
Maj. John L. Meddaugh, Letterman Gen. Hospital, Pres. of S. F. Calif., report Army retiring board for examination. (Oct. 17).  
Lt. Col. Thomas D. Woodson, Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, AMC, Wash., D. C., report Army retiring board for examination. (Oct. 17).  
Maj. Oral B. Bollbaugh, detailed medical examiner and witness before Retiring board to meet at Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, AMC, Wash., D. C. (Oct. 19).

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

1st Lt. Cornman L. Hahn, from Winona, Minn., in office of district engr., to Trempealeau, Wisc., report district engr., St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (Oct. 13).  
Capt. Geo. J. Nold, from Ft. Logan, Colo., to Cleveland, Ohio, report as asst. to div. engr. Great Lakes division. (Oct. 13).  
2nd Lt. Paul W. Thompson, from Vicksburg Hydraulic Laboratory, Vicksburg, Miss., to duty as asst. to district engr., Kansas City district, Mo. (Oct. 13).

### SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. IRVING J. CARR, CSO  
Capt. Evan D. Cameron, from Hawaiian Dept., to OR, 2nd C. A., New York City. (Oct. 18).

### CHAPLAIN CORPS

CHAPLAIN J. E. YATES, C. of Ch.  
Chaplain Stanislaus J. Ryzek, assigned to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. (Oct. 16).

### CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, C. of Cav.  
Maj. Victor W. B. Wales, from Ky. MIL Area, Louisville, Ky., from detail OR, 5th C. A., to Ft. Clark, Tex. (Oct. 16).  
Maj. Harold Thompson, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Kansas City, Mo. for OR detail. (Oct. 18).

### FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HARRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA  
1st Lt. Clinton S. Berrian, detailed in QMC Oct. 27, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Langley Fld., Va. (Oct. 14).  
Col. Daniel W. Hand, having attained age of sixty-four years Oct. 14, his retirement Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 14).  
1st Lt. Paul R. M. Miller, detailed in QMC, Oct. 31, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (Oct. 17).

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GULICK, C. of CAC  
Lt. Col. Walter Singles, Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, AMC, Wash., D. C., to home, Oct. 31, await retirement. (Oct. 14).  
Capt. Benjamin Bowering, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., detailed instructor, CA, N. Y. NG, New York City. (Oct. 17).

### INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf.  
Lt. Col. John F. Franklin, from instructor, Inf., N. Y. NG, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 15,

to Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. (Oct. 13).  
Capt. Ray H. Larkins, detailed in FD Dec. 1, from present duties Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., report comdg. offr., same station for duty with FD. (Oct. 13).  
Lt. Col. Lester D. Baker, from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 15, detailed OR, 5th C. A., Toledo, Ohio. (Oct. 13).  
Capt. Victor G. Husken, from treatment, Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, AMC, Wash., D. (Please turn to Page 158)

## MARINE CORPS

No changes announced Oct. 12, 13 and 14.

Oct. 16, 1933

1st Lt. Henry R. Paige, on reporting of his relief detached MD, USS Indianapolis to MB, Parris Island, S. C., via the USS Henderson scheduled to sail from San Pedro, Calif., on or about Nov. 3.  
2nd Lt. George Corson, detached MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J., on Oct. 30, to MB, Quantico, Va.  
2nd Lt. Robert R. Porter, detached MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J., on Oct. 30, to MB, Quantico, Va.  
2nd Lt. William K. Pottinger, detached MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to MD, USS Indianapolis, to report on board at San Pedro, Calif., on or about Oct. 24.

No changes announced Oct. 17.

Oct. 18, 1933

Capt. Francis I. Fenton, detached Hdqs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., to MB, NYd, Mare Island, Calif.  
2nd Lt. Robert R. Porter, orders from MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J., to MB, Quantico, Va., revoked.  
Chf. Qm. Clk. James E. Reamy, on Nov. 1 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to Depot of Supplies, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Oct. 19, 1933

Lt. Col. William C. Powers, Jr., detached Fourth Regiment, Shanghai, China, to Dept. of the Pacific via the December trip of the USS Chaumont.  
1st Lt. Harold C. Roberts, detached Fourth Regiment, Shanghai, China, to Dept. of the Pacific via the December trip of the USS Chaumont.  
1st Lt. John G. Walraven, detached MD, Al. Peiping, China, to Dept. of the Pacific via the December trip of the USS Chaumont.  
1st Lt. Joseph D. Humphrey, detached Fourth Regiment, Shanghai, China, to MD, Al. Peiping, China.  
1st Lt. Arthur W. Ellis, detached Fourth Regiment, Shanghai, China, to Dept. of the Pacific via the USS Houston.

## NAVY ORDERS

Oct. 12, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Martin Dickinson, det. 14th Nav. Dist., in Oct.; to home, relieved all active duty.  
Lt. Arthur F. Anderson, desp. ora. June 6 to duty with CCC revoked.  
Lt. Daniel W. Harrigan, det. USS Macon; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.  
Lt. Virgil H. Traxler (DC), to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.  
Lt. Herbert Duthie (CC), det. USS Altair in Oct.; to temp. duty USS Rigel.  
Lt. Comdr. Clinton A. Neyman (CHC), det. USS Indianapolis in Oct.; to USS Louisville.  
Ch. Mach. Hector L. Ross, det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., about January 2; to c. f. o. USS Tuscaloosa and on bd. when commissioned.  
Ch. Pay Clk. John T. Alexander, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I., about Dec. 2; to USS Northampton.  
Pay Clk. Robert W. Underwood, det. USS Lexington; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Oct. 13, 1933

Lt. Brook S. Mansfield, det. USS Wyoming; to aid and flag secy. on staff, Comdr. Special Service Sqdn.  
Lt. (jg) George H. Moffett, det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C., about Oct. 14; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.  
Lt. Comdr. Henry L. Fourgerousse (MC), ora. August 15 revoked; continue duty Navy Retg. Sta., Macon, Ga.  
Lt. Comdr. Joseph A. Tartre (DC), det. USS Saratoga about Dec. 11; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.  
Lt. Comdr. William H. Abbey (SC), det. Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, on Dec. 31; to duty as disb. and commissary officer, Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.  
Lt. Comdr. Albert R. Schofield (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp.; League Island, Phila., Pa.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Joseph G. Hagstrom (SC), det. Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, in Jan.; to Asiatic Station.  
Ch. Mach. Jacob F. Matsch, to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island. Authorized report trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.  
Ch. Elec. George L. Nasl, det. Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.; to c. f. o. USS Ranger and on bd. when commissioned.  
Ch. Elec. Bliven M. Prewett, to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island. Authorized report trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Oct. 14, 1933

Lt. Comdr. John F. Murphy, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.  
Lt. Comdr. Horace D. Nuber (SC), det. 9th Nav. Dist. (A Century of Progress) in Dec.; to duty as disb. officer, 9th Nav. District.

### Asiatic Despatch Orders Oct. 9, 1933

Lt. Roseoe L. Bowman, det. USS Houston; to USS August. Ora. Sept. 7 cancelled.  
Lt. Charles S. Beightler, det. USS Tutuila; to 16th Nav. Dist.  
Lt. Ernest H. Webb, det. Nav. Sta., Olongapo; to 12th N. D.  
Lt. Edwin R. Duncan, det. USS Black Hawk; to USS Pecos.  
Lt. (jg) Redfield Mason, det. instr. Nav. Attache, Tokyo, Japan; to Naval Operations.  
Lt. Comdr. Earle E. Sullivan (MC), det. Nav. Yard, Cavite; to staff, Yangtze Patrol.  
Lt. Comdr. William H. Funk (MC), det. USS Luxon; to 16th Nav. Dist.  
Lt. Comdr. Rudolph D. Joldersma (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao; to USS Canopus.  
Lt. Comdr. Edgar F. McCall (MC), det. USS Canopus; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Oct. 16, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Arnold H. Bateman, det. as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Pawtucket, R. I., on Nov. 1; to Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Boston.  
Lt. Alfred J. Homann, det. USS Sapelo about Oct. 14; to USS Overton as engr. officer.  
Lt. Philip D. Lohmann, det. USS Dahlgren; to USS Litchfield as executive officer.  
Lt. Herbert A. Tallman, det. USS Litchfield; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.  
Lt. (jg) Robert L. Densford, det. USS S-27 about Oct. 6; to USS S-26.  
Lt. (jg) Arthur E. Loesser, to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif. Authorized report trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.  
Lt. (jg) Michael P. Russell, det. USS S-27 about Oct. 6; to USS S-26.  
Lt. (jg) Walter W. Strohbehn, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Oct. 9; to USS Arkansas.  
Ens. John A. Myer, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Oct. 8; to USS McFarland.  
Ens. James M. O'Toole, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Oct. 7; to USS New Mexico.  
Lt. Comdr. Henry C. Kellers (MC), det. Nav. Retg. Sta., Pawtucket, R. I., on Nov. 1; to Navy Retg. Sta., Boston, Mass.  
Lt. Comdr. Ronnie A. Berry (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., about Dec. 5; to USS Maryland.  
Lt. Alfred R. Harris (DC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., about Dec. 1; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.  
Capt. Joseph Fyffe (SC), title changed to Off. in Chge., Navy Purch. Office, San Francisco, Calif., on Nov. 1.  
Lt. Comdr. Earl L. Bailey (SC), det. as Disb. Office, Navy Purch. & Disb. Office, San Francisco, on Nov. 1; to duty as Disb. Off., 12th Naval District.  
Lt. Comdr. Lorimer C. Graham (SC), det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; to 15th Nav. Dist.  
Lt. Comdr. William T. Hopkins (SC), det. as disb. off., 9th Nav. Dist.; continue duty as aide for supply & supply & acctg. Off., 9th Nav. Dist.  
Lt. Comdr. David W. Mitchell (SC), det. USS Louisville in Jan.; to Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego.  
Ch. Mach. James D. Goff, on disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; to duty USS Wyoming.


Oct. 17, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Justin M. Miller, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.  
Lt. Gordon A. Patterson, det. command USS S-18 in Oct.; to USS Humphreys as exec. officer.  
Lt. (jg) Leonard V. Duffy, det. USS Augusta on Oct. 15; to Rec. Ship at New York. Continue temp. duty CCC.  
Lt. (jg) Oliver F. Naquin, det. USS S-47; to Subm. Div. 9 as div. engr. officer & on bd. a subm. of that div.  
Ens. Edward M. Bingham, det. USS Ar-

kansas about Oct. 15; to temp. duty instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Ens. Marshall T. Martin, det. USS Saratoga about Oct. 15; to temp. duty instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.  
Capt. Holton C. Curl (MC), granted sick leave 2 months; wait orders at New York, N. Y.  
Capt. Robert E. 'loops (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., about Oct. 21; to duty as dist. med. off., 6th, 7th, 8th Nav. Dist., Charleston, S. C.  
Lt. Earl B. Erskine (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., about Oct. 14; to Nav. Hosp., Parris Island, S. C.  
Lt. Comdr. Allen H. Hetler (DC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., about Nov. 15; to USS Saratoga.  
Ch. Pharm. Edmond D. Harrison, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.  
Ch. Pay Clk. Lawrence W. Sadd, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in Nov.; to USS Lexington.

Oct. 18, 1933

Lt. Herbert A. Tallman, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to USS Altair.  
Capt. Holton C. Curl (MC), det. 3rd Nav. Dist. as dist. med. officer; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.  
Lt. Comdr. Francis P. Field (MC), det. Marine Retg. Sta., New York; to Navy Retg. Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Lt. Comdr. Julius F. Neuberger (MC), relieved add. duty Navy Retg. Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.; continue add. duty Marine Retg. Sta., New York, N. Y.  
Lt. (jg) Alvin R. Carpenter (MC), det. CCC about Oct. 14; to resignation accepted effective November 15, 1933.  
Lt. (jg) George N. Raines (MC), det. USS Overton in Oct.; to Special Service Squadron.  
Lt. Comdr. Leonard A. Klauer (SC), det. Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk, Va., about Nov. 20; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.  
Lt. Comdr. Lewis S. Sutcliffe (SC), det. USS Rigel about Nov. 20; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.



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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**The Pay Freeze**—A great deal is being done in the fight to lift the ban on pay increases by the National Federation of Postal Clerks, an association of the only other large section of Government servants affected by the "freeze." Under the leadership of Mr. Leo E. George and Mr. Gilbert E. Hyatt, the postal union is laying plans for waging a winning fight to abolish the pay "freeze" at the next session of Congress. Mr. Hyatt, who is legislative representative of the Federation, has enlisted the active support of Chairman Mead of the House Postoffice Committee, in the cause.

Section 201 of the Economy Act provides:

"All provisions of law which confer upon civilian or noncivilian officers or employees of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia automatic increases in compensation by reason of length of service or promotion are suspended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933; but this section shall not be construed to deprive any person of any increment of compensation received through an automatic increase in compensation prior to July 1, 1932."

By the Act of March 20, 1933, this section was continued for the fiscal year 1934.

The estimate of savings for the fiscal year 1933 as made to the Economy Committee by the Bureau of Efficiency was \$3,090,314, distributed as follows:

Post Office employees .....	\$1,185,987
District of Columbia policemen .....	52,780
District of Columbia firemen .....	27,300
District of Columbia teachers .....	170,467
Customs Service employees .....	45,000
State Department, Foreign Service .....	66,500
Labor Department, Immigration .....	137,325
Commerce Department, Coast & Geodetic Survey .....	11,500
Coast Guard officers .....	16,160
Public Health Service officers .....	16,384
Army officers .....	424,993
Navy officers .....	113,393
Marine Corps officers .....	55,369
White House police .....	1,401
Army enlisted men .....	209,002
Navy enlisted men .....	361,662
Marine Corps enlisted men .....	66,544
Coast Guard enlisted men .....	128,547

\$3,090,314

The Comptroller General held that the law did not apply to enlisted men for the fiscal year 1933, hence for that year the savings were reduced by \$765,755. However, by the Act of March 20, 1933, the law was made applicable to enlisted men for the fiscal year 1934. Since the savings are cumulative, it is assumed that for the fiscal year 1934 they will amount to about \$6,000,000.

The savings are accomplished by suspending the basic provisions of law under which the personnel mentioned above were entitled to receive certain increases for length of service. The provisions differ somewhat in detail, but are all based on the sound principles enunciated by the Special Committee composed of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives appointed in 1921 to make an investigation of the pay and allowances of the several uniformed services—Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey. This Committee conducted a most exhaustive investigation over the period, Aug. 22, 1921, to March 2, 1922, when it submitted its report to Congress in which is found the following:

"The inquiry of the committee has been broad in scope and included many details."

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**RATES**—\$4.00 a year to individual members of the Services, active, retired, Reserve, and National Guard and their families; \$6.00 a year to organizations and civilians.

"The compensation \* \* \* provides for increases due to increased experience and efficiency apart from rank."

In the Postal Service this principle is carried out, for example with clerks in the first and second class post offices, and letter carriers, who start in the 1st grade at \$1,700 per annum, but who are to be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the 5th grade at \$2,100 per annum, but only upon evidence satisfactory to the Post Office Department of "efficiency and faithfulness" during the preceding year. Driver mechanics were in like manner increased \$100 per year for five years from \$1,600 to \$2,000, and messengers, watchmen and laborers for one year from \$1,500 to \$1,600. In other words, the plan involves a sort of apprenticeship with a meagre reward for "efficiency and faithfulness." What a travesty in the use of this word "faithfulness." When after having actually earned this small increase of \$8 1/3 per month by his "efficiency and faithfulness," based on the solemn promise held out to him by his Government, he finds that although he has kept faith on his part, his Government refuses to keep faith with him.

And for what? Economy, they say. But these poorly paid, but faithful and efficient employees are contributing pro rata share along with Members of Congress and the others in the 15 per cent pay cut. This "pay freeze" is an additional burden imposed on them, and solely because Congress saw fit to fix their salary in this progressive manner and now when the poor devils need it most they deny it to them. The result is that with the Blue Eagle screaming and cost of living soaring, they are suffering not under a 15 per cent pay cut, but in reality under a 27 per cent pay cut. Just bear in mind, Mr. Congressman, each day as that faithful letter carrier brings your mail to your office or home, rain or shine, winter or summer, that it was that great body of which you are a member which forced him to contribute 27 1/2 cents a day more than his proportionate share. Remember also that this makes \$100 a year, which to him is a lot of money with which to buy shoes and clothing for his children, while to the United States it is not a drop in the bucket. Even the total of all such unjust deductions really amount to nothing to the Government in its economy drive, but to the individual it means a lot. Remember, too, that the great body which imposes this unjust reduction on him, has the power, and when its members realize the facts, should have the heart to remove it.

Pictures of equal or greater unfairness and injustice can be painted in connection with the other classes of officers and employees affected. And an additional injustice exists within some of these classes in that the pay freeze applies only to groups within the classes. This injustice is particularly glaring in the uniformed services where the junior officers, lieutenants and captains in the Army and corresponding grades in the other services, stand the major portion of the loss. In the Army, for example, these grades stand 75 per cent of the loss—while the high ranking officers are not affected at all.

It is believed that most members of Congress thought when they voted for the Economy Act that two principles had been followed in the reductions—

(1) That the reductions imposed should be borne proportionately by all.

(2) That if any departure from the first principle was necessary, those least able to pay, that is, those in the lower pay brackets, should be preferred over those most able to pay, that is, those in the higher pay brackets.

But the Pay Freeze provision is the outstanding departure in the Act from both of these principles. For it imposes a disproportionate and excessive burden on some, and those who shoulder this additional and disproportionate burden are those least able to pay.

**Army Chaplains and the CCC**—One Chaplain in the northwest finds the holding of services in camps very near to neighboring churches impracticable. He recommends that a denominational census (by names) be taken in such camps and that the lists of the various denominations be placed in the hands of the pastors of nearby churches of the respective denominations found represented in the camps. Thereafter these pastors and members of the various congregations could be encouraged to give special invitations to their respective groups both for religious and social occasions and if deemed advisable dinner or luncheon invitations could be given by the homes represented to some of the boys of their group. He believes such a plan will make for mutual benefit both to boys and congregations and will tend to remove any existing prejudice of communities towards the camp personnel.

"The mimeographed form in use as 'Attendance Report of Religious Services' by CCC Districts is being interpreted in many and various ways," according to a letter now being sent out by the office of the Chief of Chaplains, "In view of the many mistakes being made in this report by chaplains the following analysis seems to be pertinent: The column 'State' means the location of the camp, not the State in which the company was enrolled. 'Denomination Census' means the actual count of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish members in each camp (or company) under the chaplain's supervision. The columns headed 'First Sunday,' etc., are being revised to read 'First Week,' etc., since many camps find Sunday services impracticable and prefer to hold them on week-days. The attendance at weekday services is just as important as that of Sunday services. These columns are also divided to show Protestant services (P\*), Catholic services (C\*), Jewish services (J\*), or Miscellaneous (M\*). The attendance figures in each square thereunder should be the total number of men present at each service, regardless of faith. Protestant clergymen obviously conduct Protestant services and Catholic priests conduct Catholic services, etc. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Census and Attendance figures should be tallied at the foot of the respective columns and the total attendance by the major church divisions throughout the month should be entered in the proper columns at the right end of the form. The grand totals should also be entered in the lower right-hand squares. Care should be taken lest the use of round numbers in reporting attendance at services tend to belittle the importance of statistics. Whenever possible an actual count should be taken by some member of the congregation designated to do so. Estimates made from memory or guesswork at the end of the month are not considered satisfactory."

**Construction of Seawall at Fort Monroe, Va.**—In order to prevent recurrence of extensive damage to Government property which occurred during the hurricanes of August and September of this year, and to guard against possible loss of life from future storms, the Public Works Administration on Sept. 26, 1933, allotted \$1,000,000 to the War Department for the construction of a concrete seawall at Ft. Monroe, Va.

The heavy hurricane of Aug. 22-23 destroyed the sand dune formations which had previously offered Ft. Monroe partial protection from the sea. The entire reservation was flooded, driving many residents from their homes, destroying buildings, and badly damaging wharfs, roads, railways, and defensive armament. The second storm, in September, caused considerable additional damage. An allotment of funds to assist in the reconstruction of the Post and the repair of damages has already been made by the Public Works Administration.

The seawall will protect the east side of the Ft. Monroe reservation for a distance of about 8,500 feet. It will be of concrete, rising to a height of 13 feet above mean low water.

Erection of the seawall has been assigned to the Corps of Engineers of the Army.

**Removal of Dewey Mausoleum**—The Navy is sharply critical of the removal from Arlington of the bronze and marble mausoleum erected to contain the remains of Admiral George Dewey. The mausoleum, constructed by Mrs. Dewey at a cost of \$20,000, constituted a memorial to the officer, who, in his attack upon and destruction of the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay, displayed the characteristics of decision and dash which distinguished the great leaders of all times. Admiral Dewey's remains now lie in the crypt of Bethlehem Chapel, Washington Cathedral, as directed by Mrs. Dewey, but in her will, which was set aside, she provided that they be transferred to rest in Arlington. Executors of the estate of Mrs. Dewey relinquished claim to the mausoleum and authorized the War Department to dispose of it. Col. Charles G. Mortimer, USA-Ret., superintendent of Arlington, has denied reports that \$250 was received for it, and declared that cost of removal more nearly approached \$5. The feeling engendered in naval circles at the disappearance from Arlington of the monument intended to commemorate the imperishable service rendered to his country by the Admiral has been fittingly expressed by Rear Admiral Spencer Wood, USN-Ret., who served as his aide. Admiral Wood calls attention to the fact that there is little in the Nation and nothing in Washington to bring to public mind the notable victory won by Admiral Dewey, a victory which gave the United States recognition as a world power and paved the way for the role we now are playing in the Pacific and Far East. The Admiral was the outstanding hero of the Spanish-American war, but more than this he was the embodiment of the traditions of the Service and as such will be an inspiration to the officers and men who follow him. It would seem that the least the Government can do is to cancel the order for the removal of the mausoleum, or if that be impossible erect a monument on its site. The veterans of the Spanish War are expected to display their interest in this matter by registering emphatic protests to the President, in which the Navy may be expected heartily to join.

**Government Competition**—Representative Joseph B. Shannon, of Missouri, renewed his attack on government competition with private enterprise recently in an address before the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board and the Traffic Club of St. Louis. Mr. Shannon was chairman of the special committee at the last Congress which held exhaustive hearings on the subject.

In his address Mr. Shannon dwelt at length on the varied purchases he claims were made by his civilian clerks at Army post exchanges—pajamas, British made shoes, etc. He urged those who are interested in the subject to write to Washington for copies of his committee's report.

"A lot of people," he declared, "say the fight is lost. No great fight when you are fighting for right is lost. It may be temporarily set aside. I am here to say we will win this fight, may be not this year or the next year, but we will win it in the end because it is not right for the government to take away from individuals that which belongs to it, and some day some man will come along and restore to it."

**Moving Household Goods**—Movement of the household goods of Army personnel by commercial moving firms will hereafter have to be in motor vans providing adequate protection for the goods. Heretofore in the absence of any requirements that movers present proper facilities for goods, some moving firms have been taking advantage of the fact that they were dealing with the Government. As low bidders for the work, they would secure the jobs, and then furnish open trucks for the movement of valuable furniture and personal belongings. To correct this situation, the War Department this week issued the following instructions in Circular 52:

"The household goods of Army personnel when shipped by motor van under the provisions of paragraph 18, AR 30-960, are usually not packed or crated; it is therefore essential that the goods be adequately protected against loss, breakage, or other damage while in transit. In order to insure such protection, vehicles having unenclosed bodies, insufficient padding facilities, or that are otherwise not comparable to the standard commercial type moving van will not be considered when making such shipments."

**Restriet Travel Accommodations**—The Comptroller General has ruled that under the Act of March 3, 1933, which limited traveling expenses of Government officers and employees to the "lowest first-class rate by the transportation facility used," the maximum priced stateroom authorized at Government expense on commercial steamships where the stateroom is a separate charge is the "lowest rate outside stateroom."

The Navy Department is requesting the General Accounting Office to reconsider the decision, and also for a further interpretation of the Act, as to what is allowed when no "lowest price outside staterooms" are available. From language in the decision it seems that the Comptroller will require here that the traveler must either secure a lower rate inside room or pay from his personal funds the difference between the lowest rate outside stateroom and the higher priced stateroom secured. In an earlier decision interpreting the Act of March 3, 1933, the Comptroller held that high ranking officers of the services are not entitled to better accommodations.

**Navy Day at John Paul Jones Monument**—Navy Day Exercises will again be held at the monument of John Paul Jones, at the foot of 17th Street and Tidal Basin, Washington, D. C., by the various patriotic organizations next Friday noon, Oct. 27. These exercises will be in addition to the "At Home" exhibits at the Navy Yard which will be held all during the day. Later in the evening the Hon. Henry L. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Wm. H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, will be heard over both the National and Columbia Broadcasting Systems.

The ceremonies at the John Paul Jones monument are being held under the auspices of the Military Order of the World War and the National Sojourners with the cooperation of other veteran and patriotic organizations who will be present with their "Colors" and banners.

Rear Adm. T. J. Cowie, USN-Ret., will preside and Maj. Edwin S. Bettelheim, jr., will act as Master of Ceremonies. A short concert will be given by the United States Marine Band, Taylor Branson conducting, before the exercises beginning at 12:15 noon. After the opening remarks by Admiral Cowie, the invocation will be delivered by Sydney K. Evans, Chief of Chaplains, United States Navy. A five minute outline of the life of John Paul Jones will be given by Lt. Comdr. Webster M. Thompson, Assistant Chief of Staff, Heroes of '76. Admiral Hugh Rodman, the beloved and fiery former Naval Commander, will deliver the address, after which there will be the placing of wreaths by various Veteran and Patriotic Organizations. During these ceremonies, which will close promptly at 1:00 P. M., instrumental numbers will be played by the U. S. Marine Band.

Among those who have signified their intention of placing wreaths are The Military Order of the World War, The National Sojourners, The National Society of the American Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, Navy League of the United States D. C. Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Heroes of '76, Reserve Officers Association, American War Mothers, the American Legion and the American Women's Legion.

## Coast Guard Activities

Contracts were let this week for the construction of five 165-foot cutters for the Public Works Administration. Three of the vessels will be built by the Pusey-Jones Company of Wilmington, Del., at a cost of \$490,800. The other two will be constructed by the DeFoe Boat and Motor Works, of Bay City, Mich., to cost \$563,800.

Although the Pusey-Jones Company was ready to construct all five of the cutters at \$490,800 apiece, the Public Works Administration directed that two of the vessels be allotted to the DeFoe Works. It was stated that this was done in order to spread employment.

A limit of cost of \$550,000 had been placed upon the cutters, fully equipped. The Public Works Administration, however, directed that the funds for the five be pooled. This will leave but \$123,000 for equipping the five cutters with life boats, interior equipment, ship chandlery and engineer supplies, radio equipment, mess gear, bedding, etc. Inasmuch as it had been contemplated that \$50,000 of the \$550,000 estimate of cost be expended for equipment of each cutter, there will be less than half of the amount needed available. Much of the equipment therefore will have to be used material from the destroyers which are going to be decommissioned.

Bids will be opened on Oct. 25 for four tug boats for use in New York harbor. The craft will be 110 feet long, Diesel-electric driven, and will have modern quarters for the crew, including showers, wash rooms, etc.

Plans have been completed for nine new 165 foot patrol boats of the Thetis-type, and bids will be invited later on in the month. The patrol boats will be of steel construction, 334 tons displacement and will have Diesel engines. Plans are nearly finished for the nine 300-foot cutters which are to be built. The ships, 2000 tons displacement, will have a 13½ foot draft, and will carry two five-inch guns, with mounting for another gun of this caliber, two anti-aircraft guns and two six-pounders. Each of the cutters will carry airplane and will probably be equipped with a catapult. Desire on the part of the Navy

Department that the cutters be able to penetrate inland in time of war is the reason for the small draft.

Repairs on the flying boat Arcturus, which was cracked up last January, were completed this week at Dundalk, Md., and will be flown back to Miami. The plane was deliberately injured in saving a boy from drowning in a rough sea off the coast of Florida, as the rescue could not have been made without damaging the boat. Repairs cost \$35,000.

## Orders to Officers

Lt. L.M. Melka, detached Inspector of Aircraft, General Aviation Manufacturing Company, Dundalk, Maryland and assigned Headquarters.

Orders issued to the following temporary warrant officers detaching them from the Coast Guard and assigning them to the War Department for duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps or Public Works Projects:

Bosn. (T) James A. Anderson, Bosn. (T) Charles E. Ehmman, Bosn. (T) William E. Long, Bosn. (T) Norman D. MacLellan, Bosn. (T) Marion M. Mitchell, Bosn. (T) Oliver Pickford, Bosn. (T) William M. Prensiss, Bosn. (T) Oliver Rahle, Bosn. (T) John T. Remagen, Bosn. (T) Arthur I. Roberts, Bosn. (T) Elmer J. Uebel.

## Continue Lakehurst Station

The Navy Department has issued orders for the continuance of operations at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., on a restricted basis to provide training for officers and men in lighter-than-air craft, in the non rigid airship K-1, the metal-clad airship ZMC-2, in kite and free balloons and at the aerographers and parachute schools. The orders issued modify the Department's instructions of May 10 and states that all operating expenses at Lakehurst are to be reduced to the minimum consistent with efficient performance of the training activities.

A new class composed of eight officers and thirty men for lighter-than-air craft training will be assembled at Lakehurst early in 1934, when the personnel attached to the station will include twenty-seven naval officers, two marine officers, with 193 enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

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## General Officers Appointed

(Continued from First Page)

dered to the Army War College, Washington, D. C., as a student officer. Upon completion of his course at the War College he rejoined the 4th U. S. Infantry at Galveston, Tex., where he served until his regiment was ordered to Mexico in April, 1914, as a unit in the expeditionary forces which occupied Vera Cruz. He commanded a company at Vera Cruz until September, 1914, when he was again sent to Governors Island, N. Y., as aide-de-camp to General Wood. In this capacity he had charge of citizen training camp affairs and commanded the so-called business-men's training camps, Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1916, in which year he was promoted to the grade of major.

After our entrance into the World War he was on duty at the Headquarters of the Southeastern Department at Charleston, S. C., until December, 1917, in charge of officers' training camp affairs. He was then assigned to the 38th U. S. Infantry of the Third (Regular Army) Division with which he served at Camp Greene, N. C., until April, 1918, when he left for France. Promoted to the temporary grade of colonel he assumed command of the 4th U. S. Infantry of the Third (Regular Army) Division in May, 1918, and commanded that regiment in the Alsne defensive, in the Chateau-Thierry defensive sector, in the Champagne-Marne defensive, and in the Alsne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was gassed in July, 1918, and twice wounded in October, 1918.

He was in hospitals in France and the United States from October, 1918, to March, 1919, when he was ordered to the Headquarters of the Central Department at Ft. Sheridan, Chicago, for staff duty. In August, 1920, he was sent to the General Staff College, Washington, D. C., as a student officer upon completion of which course he was assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry where he served as executive officer until he was appointed a brigadier general in December, 1922.

General Dorey has been awarded the following decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor (French), Croix de Guerre with one Palm and two Stars (French), four Silver Stars (United States) for Gallantry in Action Against Spanish Forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, for Gallantry in Action Against Insurgent Forces near Banlac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, March 25, 1899, for Gallantry in Action Against Insurgent Forces at Rio Nancu, Luzon, Philippine Islands, March 31, 1899, and for Gallantry in Action after having been wounded at Usap's Cotta, Philippine Islands, January, 1905, the Distinguished Service Cross (United States) and the Distinguished Service Medal (United States). The citation for the latter two decorations read as follows:

The Distinguished Service Cross: "When his men had become almost exhausted by twelve days of continuous fighting against stubborn resistance and had suffered heavy casualties, Colonel Dorey, himself suffering from a painful wound, went forward from his post of command through a heavy enemy barrage to the front line, where he reorganized his forces and directed the attacking units for two days until he was again severely wounded. His conspicuous bravery inspired his troops to the successful assault of a strongly fortified ravine and woods, which were of vital importance, and resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners and important material."

The Distinguished Service Medal: "He commanded with distinction the 4th Infantry, 3d Division, during the battle of the Marne, the advance from the Marne to the Ourcq, and in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. It was his regiment that led the advance to the Ourcq, capturing Charnel, Charnel-Chatteau, Villardelle Ferme, and Rhoncheres. The successes attained by his command were greatly influenced by the high qualities of leadership he continually displayed in all these operations."

### General Merrill

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Merrill was born June 1, 1875, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated from West Point in 1898 and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Artillery.

He was assigned to the 1st Artillery and served with it in Texas and the Philippine Islands until 1901, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Funston. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1900 and captain in 1901, and served with the Coast Artillery in New England from 1902 to 1906 and with the Field Artillery in Wyoming and Oklahoma from 1906 to 1908. He graduated from the Army War College in 1909, the Naval War College in 1910, when he was assigned to the General Staff with troops in the Philippines.

On his return to the United States in 1912 General Merrill was assigned to the 4th Field Artillery and served with it on the Mexican Border and with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico until June, 1917, being promoted major, Field Artillery, in 1916, lieutenant colonel in 1917 and temporary colonel in August of the same year. He commanded the 15th Field Artillery at Syracuse, N. Y., and in France from June 1, 1917, until May 8, 1918, when he was assigned to duty with the War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C. In 1919 he was made a regular colonel of Field Artillery. After serving with various Field Artillery regiments he attended the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., graduating therefrom in 1921. He took the course at the Army War College for a second time, graduating in 1922. From 1922 until 1926 General Merrill served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, and later as Chief of Staff of the Fifth Corps Area at Fort Hayes, Ohio. For the next four years he commanded the 5th Field Artillery at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After serving as Chief of Staff of the Hawaiian Department, General Merrill has since been on duty with the Organized Reserves with station at Milwaukee, Wis.

### General Ovenshine

General Ovenshine was born June 25, 1873, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., where his father, Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, Retired, was then stationed as a captain. He attended Lehigh University in 1891-1892 and in 1894 enlisted in Company "C," Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, with which organization he served as a private, corporal, and sergeant until 1896, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. He served throughout the Santiago de Cuba campaign in the Spanish-American War and shortly thereafter was ordered to the Philippine Islands with his regiment during the Philippine Insurrection. Promoted to first lieutenant in 1899 he was transferred to the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry then in the Philippine Islands. Upon the return of that regiment to the United States in 1901 he served for a time at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, until promoted to captain and transferred to the Seventh U. S. Infantry with which he served at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Fort Liscom, Alaska, and the Presidio of San Francisco. In October, 1903, he returned to the Philippine Islands for a second tour of duty where he remained for two years.

Upon his return he was stationed at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mon.; at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as a student at the Infantry and Cavalry School and the Army Signal School; and at Fort Wayne, Mich. In 1909 he accompanied the Seventh U. S. Infantry to the Philippine Islands for a third tour of duty in the Far East. Upon his return to the United States he served at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., until the Seventh U. S. Infantry was ordered to Galveston, Tex., to form part of the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Upon the return of that regiment from Vera Cruz, Colonel Ovenshine, then a captain, served at various posts on the border until November, 1915, when he was ordered to Fort Slocum, New York, where he was on duty as a major at the recruit depot when the United States entered the World War. In 1917, with the temporary grades of lieutenant colonel and later colonel, he was detailed to the Inspector General's Department and served at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, and Camp Green, North Carolina,

until he was ordered to France in March, 1918.

While with the American Expeditionary Forces he served in turn as Assistant Inspector at General Headquarters, as Inspector General of the Third Army Corps, and as Inspector General of the Second Army. He participated in the Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne offensives and at the termination of hostilities was with the Second Army which was facing Metz. Shortly after his return to the United States in June, 1919, he was ordered to Camp Travis, Texas, where he assumed command of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry of the Second Division with which he had served in the Philippine Islands as a lieutenant twenty years before and which regiment at one time had been commanded by his father. Colonel Ovenshine commanded the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry for over three years. He was then ordered to the Headquarters of the Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., as Corps Area Inspector.

In November, 1924, he was detailed to duty with the Personnel Division of the War Department General Staff at Washington, D. C. In 1928, he was detailed as Inspector General, Fifth Corps Area, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, where he served for three years. After a refresher course at Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1931, he was ordered to command the Twenty-third Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and on Sept. 26, 1933, he was assigned as Chief of Staff of the 2d Division at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Colonel Ovenshine was awarded a War Department Citation for Gallantry in Action against Spanish Forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation for which reads as follows:

"Colonel, Inspector General's Department, U. S. Army—while serving as Inspector General, Third Army Corps, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Colonel Ovenshine was charged with many important reports and investigations, which service was performed with marked ability and good judgment, and aided his Corps and his Army Commanders in decisions culminating in the success of this offensive. Later, as Inspector General, the Second Army, he rendered distinguished service of a similar nature in connection with the operations of the Second Army from Oct. 12, 1918, to the day of the Armistice."

### General Naylor

General Naylor was born in Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 24, 1874. He entered the military service as second lieutenant of the 14th Minnesota Infantry in May, 1898, and in July, the same year, was commissioned in the Regular Army and assigned to the 9th Infantry. He served in the Philippine Islands from March 27, 1899, to May, 1901, and was engaged in various actions against the insurgents. He served with his regiment in China, participating in the capture of Peking. Returning to the United States in 1901, he was on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to June 8, 1901, and served as Assistant to the Adjutant General, Department of the Lakes, to Sept. 11, 1901. He served at various stations in the United States from September, 1901, to December, 1905, when he again sailed for the Philippines to join his regiment.

He returned to the United States with his regiment in August, 1907, and was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to July, 1910. From July, 1910, to October, of the same year, he was a student at the Army War College, Washington, D. C. On Oct. 31, 1910, he joined his regiment and sailed for the Philippine Islands, where he was stationed until Jan. 1, 1912, when he returned to the United States and was stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. From December, 1912, to May, 1914, he was an Instructor, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was on Border patrol, Laredo, Texas, from March to November, 1914, and from May to June, 1916. From June, 1916, to August, 1917, he was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, and was on duty in The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C. He sailed for France as Chief of Staff of the Thirty-third Division in September, 1917, and served as

observer with the British and French Armies in Europe. He returned to the United States in November, 1917, and was on duty with the Division at Camp Logan, Texas, to May 15, 1918, when he again returned to France as Chief of Staff, Thirty-third Division, on which duty he served until November, 1918. From that date to May, 1919, he served as Chief of Staff, Ninth Army Corps.

In May, 1919, he returned to the United States and was on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as Instructor, General Service Schools, to Jan. 31, 1921, when he was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply, Headquarters Seventh Corps Area, Fort Crook, Nebraska, serving in that capacity to Sept. 14, 1921. He served as Instructor, Army War College, to Nov. 23, 1922; as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Washington, D. C., to June 30, 1924; and from November, 1924, to February, 1926, he commanded the 15th Infantry at Tientsin, China. Returning to the United States in 1926, he commanded the 13th Infantry, Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and in 1929 was assigned as Chief of Staff of the Second Corps Area at Governors Island, New York, which detail he held until August, 1933, when he was assigned to R. O. T. C. duty at the University of Illinois at Urbana, which is his present station.

Colonel Naylor received the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry in action at Peking, China, and the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation for which is as follows:

"Brigadier General, U. S. Army. While chief of staff of the 33d Division he exhibited conspicuous ability in the operations north of Verdun, France, in September and October, 1918. He frequently visited the front line positions under heavy enemy artillery fire, and by his personal efforts and skillful dispositions was in a large measure responsible for the successes gained."

He also received the Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George from England, the Commander of the Crown from Italy, and Officer of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre from France.

### General Van Horn

Brig. Gen. Robert O. Van Horn was born at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, on Aug. 15, 1876. In 1897 he enlisted in the 12th Infantry and served with that regiment in Cuba, rising to the rank of sergeant in 1898, when he was commissioned as a second lieutenant of the 17th Infantry at Santiago, Cuba, in July of that year. Most of his early service was in Cuba and the Philippines. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1899 and captain in 1903. On his return from the Philippines in 1906 he served in the 17th Infantry and 30th Infantry until the World War. He graduated from the Army School of the Line in 1911 and Army Staff College in 1912.

During the World War General Van Horn served as a colonel in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and in the Air Service in France until August, 1918 when he transferred back to the Infantry. He commanded successively the 2d Infantry, the 3d Brigade and the 9th Infantry, all of the 2d Division.

On his return from overseas General Van Horn was assigned to duty as instructor at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he served until 1922. He received his regular commission as colonel in 1920. From 1922 to 1924 he commanded the 9th Infantry, 2d Division, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. For the next three years he served on Organized Reserve duty at San Antonio, Texas. Since 1927 General Van Horn has been continuously on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

General Van Horn has been awarded two Silver Star citations for gallantry in action against Insurgent Forces at Rosales and Camiling, Luzon, Philippines. He has also been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation for which is as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. On the night of November 3, 1918, he led his regiment, the 9th Infantry, against the enemy position in the edge of the Boise de Belval. The

(Continued on Next Page)

## General Officers Appointed

(Continued from Preceding Page)

regiment passed through the woods and the enemy lines and took up a position 6 kilometers in rear of the enemy, capturing many prisoners and much war material. At daylight November 4 his regiment was heavily counter-attacked but not dislodged. The effect of night penetration of the enemy lines caused the enemy on the right and left of the 2d Division sector to fall back to the east bank of the Meuse River."

### General Markham

General Markham was born at Troy, N. Y., July 6, 1877, and appointed to the United States Military Academy from that state in 1895. Upon graduation on Feb. 15, 1899, he was commissioned a second Lieutenant of Engineers and served on engineer duty at St. Augustine, Fla., from March 16, 1899, until Sept. 1, 1900.

From September, 1900, to February, 1901 Colonel Markham attended the Engineer School at Willet's Point, N. Y. In February, 1901, he was assigned to the 2d Battalion of Engineers and served with it in the Philippine Islands from June, 1901, to July, 1903; at Washington Barracks from July, 1903, to October, 1906; and in Cuba from October, 1906, to July, 1907. In the meantime he had been promoted to the grade of captain in 1905.

From 1907 to 1912 he was Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, Washington, D. C., and was promoted major in 1912. From 1912 to 1916 he served as District Engineer at Memphis, Tenn., in charge of Control and Improvement of the Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau to the White River. From 1916 to 1917 he was Professor of Practical Military Engineering at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. In July, 1917, he was promoted lieutenant colonel, temporary, Corps of Engineers, and on Aug. 5, 1917, to colonel of Engineers, National Army.

General Markham organized and commanded the 303d Engineers at Camp Dix, N. J., and in France. In August, 1918, he was assigned to duty as Deputy Director of Light Railways and Roads in the A. E. F., and in December, 1918, he became Chief Engineer of the Army of Occupation, returning to the United States in 1919.

From 1919 to 1925 he served as District Engineer at Detroit, Mich., becoming a regular colonel of Engineers in 1921. From 1925 to 1929 he was Commandant of the Engineer School and Post at Fort Humphreys, Virginia. Since 1929 Colonel Markham has served as Division Engineer of the Great Lakes Division with station at Cleveland, Ohio.

### General Guiney

Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Guiney was born Feb. 10, 1877, at Fall River, Mass. He graduated from West Point, February, 1899, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Cavalry and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry, serving with that regiment during the Boxer Uprising in China and in the Philippines until 1903, being wounded in action in the Philippines. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1901 and captain in 1905. From 1903 to 1917 he served with the 3d Cavalry and the 11th Cavalry in the United States and in the Philippines, with two details in the Quartermaster Corps, one year—1912—as Constructing Quartermaster and from 1914 to 1917 as Post and Depot Quartermaster.

During the World War General Guiney served as Division Quartermaster of the 78th Division, at home and in France. He was promoted major of Cavalry in 1917, lieutenant colonel National Army in 1917 and colonel U. S. A., in 1918.

After the War General Guiney served as Depot Supply Officer and Port Transportation Officer at Newport News, Va., until 1922, being made a permanent lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in 1920 and a colonel of the Quartermaster Corps in 1921. From 1922 until 1924 he served as Department Quartermaster of the Hawaiian Department. The next four years he was Commanding Officer of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot and since 1929 he has been on duty in the Office of The Quartermaster General in Wash-

ington, D. C., until July of this year when he was transferred to Baltimore, Md., as Quartermaster, Third Corps Area.

General Guiney has been awarded the Silver Star for Gallantry at Peking, China, Aug. 14, 1900. He has also been awarded the Purple Heart with one oak leaf cluster.

## World Disarmament and the U. S.

Following the lead of Japan, the German government this week filed its resignation with the League of Nations, thus keeping clear the 100 per cent record of that august body in swaying no power from its determination to carry out its national policies.

With the move the glittering vision of world disarmament flittered further out of reach, for there is no doubt that no agreement on arms can be reached until the political differences between Germany and her European conquerors are settled—and they are further from settlement now than at any time since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

The fire that is boiling the pot of European politics was ignited in Article 8 of the Covenant of the League itself. Having forced the defeated Germany to agree to the treaty limiting her land forces to 100,000, the Allies to show the world their good faith and to give the German delegates something to tell their people, said in effect that the disarming of the losers was merely a preliminary step to world disarmament, looking toward the ideal voiced in the preamble to the Covenant "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war." Phrased officially the powers said "The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety" and followed that with specific provisions for the formulation by the Council of plans for arms reduction and their revision every ten years.

But the preparatory commission didn't start meeting until 1926 and it was only February of 1932 that the general meetings started. Steadily the situation has grown more tense, with limitation being always a little out of reach. Each time as the conferences seem to be on the verge of dying some nation would throw in a new proposal and interest would again be renewed. But analysis of the proposals virtually always led to the conclusion that the proposer wanted to cut down on the elements dangers to his nation and let alone the things valuable to his defense. Always the German delegates voiced warnings that their people wanted the leveling of arms forecast in the Covenant—either the scaling down of other nations to her level or the right for her to build up to theirs. Finally it seemed that a settlement was in sight. The MacDonald plan appeared to be a basis on which all were willing to discuss. Germany, once out of the fold, returned under an understanding that the discussions were to be based on the principle of a leveling of armaments in five years. Then on last Saturday Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, told the meeting that British delegates and the powers associated with them in the private discussions had reached an understanding that the plan should be revised to provide for a four year period during which there should be nothing done but the appointment of a commission to see that everyone carried out their obligations in respect to armaments (meaning a probationary period for the Hitler government) and that should be followed by a four year period looking toward leveling of armaments. This showed Germany's equality at least eight years in the future. The German delegates walked out of the conference. The formal resignation from the League followed Thursday.

The future is problematical. The European governments quite apparently do not want an agreement, but neither does any want the onus of breaking up the negotiations. Sir John Simon and German Foreign Minister von Neurath have

engaged in a spirited battle of words, each blaming the other's nation for bringing about the split through an increase in the demands as a price of continuing the negotiations. Private conversations or another national proposal may bring them all around the conference table again for a new deal of the old game. Or Germany may proceed on her way to equality and another European war.

Looking at the situation from America's standpoint, a continuation of the negotiations could not by the furthest stretch threaten the size of her modest land establishment which numerically ranks 17th among the world's armies and is only a few thousand stronger than the police component imposed upon vanquished Germany. True, there have been proposals that would work to her disadvantage but they are not under active consideration. Budgetary limitation was one of the vilest for it would mean the impressing of a lower standard of living upon the American workmen or a serious loss in National Defense. The pacifist element likes to toy with that idea and has embodied it in the six-point program recently adopted by the International Consultative Group in Geneva, which group purports to represent the peace societies of the world. The limitation of mobile artillery to 155 mm. would strike at some of our guns, particularly the railway type. Bombing aviation, strictly a coast defense proposition for the United States, is frequently aimed at. International supervision of the manufacture of arms would strike particularly at the United States, which bases much of its defense faith in its industrial preparedness and genius.

But practically speaking, the United States has disarmed itself so well that she is virtually out of reach of most of the proposals. Even the motorization, mechanization, and aircraft program put before the Public Works Administration by General MacArthur and now being held in abeyance by the President awaiting Geneva developments is below any of the proposals thus far made. As a matter of fact, the mechanization and motorization program is mainly replacement and modernization.

From the Naval standpoint the 1935 meeting must be viewed with more alarm. Already the wheels of foreign propaganda are beginning to turn grinding out arguments against the types of vessels we need for defense and accusing our program (well below treaty levels) of starting an armament race. Japan will come to the meeting determined on increasing her ratio. She may not get all she asks but the chances are that she will get some increase in ratio and will accept it. Should Manchukuo decide to build a Navy (and she has a perfect right to do so) the domination of Japan in the Pacific will be complete.

The cards against Uncle Sam in the game of self preservation and the freedom from foreign molestation are being dealt mostly by himself. No one is stopping him from providing sufficient land defense. He should not let anyone stop him from building a Navy of treaty limits and taking care of himself at the next naval conference.

## This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

The Second Division got two of the "makes" this week—Major General Dorey, commanding, and Brig. Gen. Ovenshine, Chief of Staff. That is a record, Second division. I am told General Dorey will probably remain at his present station, and that General Ovenshine will be transferred.

One more reference to the "makes": When I spoke to Editor Whitman about the correctness of the forecast he published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 12, he assured me with impressive earnestness that it was always the effort of the JOURNAL to be accurate. Certainly, but I wish I had his uncanny ability to pick the right names out of the air.

Lt. Peter G. Hale, USN, has been ordered to Norway to take a course in

aerial weather forecasting at the Geophysical Institute at Bergen. Watch out for this officer. He already has a national reputation as one of the outstanding aerologists of the country.

After a speedy trip across the country—70 hours and 17 minutes—the Navy's giant dirigible Macon safely moored at Sunnyvale, Calif. Now she is in a position to operate with the Fleet and demonstrate the value of her type in warfare. Comdr. Dresel and his officers and men handled the ship efficiently. The President should authorize the construction of a sistership, as urged by Representative Britten. Experience will demonstrate the value of such craft.

The Army is losing Alcatraz Island, which the Department of Justice has acquired for use as a prison for the nation's most hardened criminals. It is argued that escape from the island is almost impossible. But I noticed Miss Anastasia Scott, daughter of Quartermaster Sergeant Scott, swam from the island to the mainland in 45 minutes. A good performance, Miss Scott.

The Reserves are to have an even better opportunity for active service, this time in connection with the CCC camps. General MacArthur has authorized Corps Area Commanders, in their discretion to appoint two reserve officers instead of one Regular and one Reserve in command and second in command of such companies. Development of Reserve material is a cherished policy of the Chief of Staff.

I am glad to see there is renewed agitation of service pay. Not only should the 15 per cent pay cut be cancelled, but the pay freeze should be repealed and higher pay schedules, in accordance with increased costs, enacted. The American Federation of Labor is entitled to thanks for its activity in this connection.

## 4th Corps Area National Guard

On Thursday, Oct. 12, 1933, Maj. Gen. Edward L. King, Fourth Corps Area Commander, held his annual conference at Ft. McPherson with the state adjutants General and the various National Guard Division Commanders in this Corps Area.

Meeting with General King were Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, NG, Bartow, Fla., commanding the 31st Div.; Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell, NG, Macon, Ga., commanding the 30th Div.; and the following state adjutants general: Brig. Gen. Hartley A. Moon, Montgomery, Ala.; Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, St. Augustine, Fla.; Brig. Gen. Lindley W. Camp, Atlanta, Ga.; Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, New Orleans, La.; Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Grayson, Jackson, Miss.; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, Raleigh, N. C.; Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, Columbia, S. C.; and Brig. Gen. J. H. Ballew, Nashville, Tenn.

The eight adjutants general and division commanders arrived at the Gate of Ft. McPherson at 9:00 A. M., where they were received by Col. T. S. Moorman, the Post Commander. They were greeted by a guard of honor and a salute for the ranking officer.

Following the official reception at the gate they were escorted to Corps Area Headquarters where General King welcomed them.

Immediately after meeting General King and members of his staff, the conference on National Guard affairs began.

This conference continued throughout the day and was devoted to discussing matters pertaining to training, supply and administration of the National Guard in this Corps Area.

At 1:00 P. M., the visiting officers together with members of General King's staff were entertained at luncheon by the General and Mrs. King at their quarters at Ft. McPherson.

At the end of the day's conference the officers were entertained informally by Lt. Col. and Mrs. B. M. Bailey, FA, at their home on Peachtree Street.

## Personals

Miss Mary Corrigan and Miss Anne Williams of Balboa, Canal Zone, together with Lt. J. L. Herlihy and Lt. P. D. Gallery of the U. S. S. NOKOMIS motored from Philadelphia to Annapolis last weekend to see the Navy Mercer football game.

Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, of the Third Corps Area, and Mrs. Malone, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Gertrude Malone, are spending a month as the guest of their other daughter, Mrs. Orry! S. Robles, wife of Capt. Robles, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Miss Helen Davis, debutante daughter of former Secretary of War, Mr. Dwight F. Davis, accompanied by her sister, Miss Alice Davis, arrived in Washington Oct. 14, from their Summer home on Long Island. They have opened the house at 1534 Twenty-eighth street, Washington, D. C., which they have leased from the United States Minister to Canada and Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, and will be joined later in the Autumn by Mr. Davis.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Hedekin, who returned recently from Europe, are the guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Thomas B. Hedekin at Fort Hoyle, Md.

Miss Helen Quinton, debutante daughter of Maj. A. B. Quinton, USA, and Mrs. Quinton, spent last week end in Boston where she went to attend the debut of Miss Katharin Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Baker.

Miss Quinton, who is a student at Vassar, will not come to Washington until Christmas where she will join her parents in their apartment in the Dresden for the holidays.

Mrs. Luke McNamee, wife of Rear Admiral McNamee and Mrs. Stephen B. MacFarlane, wife of Commander MacFarlane, are executing special paintings that will be offered as prizes at the Navy Relief ball, October 28.

Brig. Gen. Herbert Deakyne, USA, ret., and Mrs. Deakyne with their daughter, Miss Rosalind Deakyne, are at the Huntington Hotel at Long Beach, Calif.

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## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. FRANCIS J. CORR

Who was before her marriage at Lackawanna, New York, September 16 to Lieutenant Corr, Inf., USA, Miss Ann Ryther, daughter of Col. Dwight W. Ryther, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Ryther.

Brig. Gen. Matthew A. DeLaney, Assistant to the Surgeon General, USA, and Mrs. DeLaney, of Carlisle, Pa., were guests of the Martinique this week, while in Washington for a brief visit.

Maj. Theodore Bitterman, USA-Ret., who makes his home at Mount Vernon, N. Y., is in Washington for a short visit at the Martinique.

## Weddings and Engagements

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Lucy Maude Ord, daughter of the late Capt. James Thompson Ord, USA, and Mrs. Ord, to Ems. Robert Park Beebe, USN, son of Col. Royden S. Beebe, USA, and Mrs. Beebe. Miss Ord is a sister of Maj. James Basevi Ord, USA, Mrs. Eugene Tritle Spencer, wife of Major Spencer, of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Robert Armstrong Radford, wife of Capt. Radford, USA-Ret. Ensign Beebe is a brother of Lt. R. E. Beebe, USA. Maj. Gen. Edward Otho Cresap Ord, a division commander in the Civil War, was Miss Ord's grandfather.

Mr. and Mrs. Jabez W. Fisher of San Diego, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Wilder Fisher, to Ens. James Dorr Grant, USN.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Emerson Porter announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Agnes Porter, to Lt. James Karriek Woolnough, Inf., USA.

The wedding is to take place next month.

Maj. Gen. Dennis Edward Nolan, USA, and Mrs. Nolan have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Ellen Honora Nolan, to Lt. Edward Hamilton Young USA November 2, in the post chapel, Governors Island, N. Y. General Nolan is commandant of the 2nd Army Corps Area, with headquarters on Governors Island.

Because of the limited capacity of the chapel, invitations to the ceremony are limited to relatives and close friends, but those to the reception at the officers' club are more general.

Miss Nolan will be attended by Miss Evelyn Scott of Cincinnati and Miss Eleanor Garrard of Columbus, Ohio. Lieut. Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. Casnav Howie Young of Washington will have his brother, Mr. Howie Young of Philadelphia, as best man.

The engagement of Miss Marion Stuart Groner, daughter of John A. Campbell Groner, and the late Eliza Powell Groner, to Lt. (jg) John A. Moreno, USN, son of Col. Aristides Moreno, USA-Ret, now attached to the American Embassy in Mexico City, and Mrs. Moreno.

The wedding will take place Nov. 16 at Coronado, Calif.

## Army Relief Society

The Army Relief Society which provides for dependent widows and orphan children of soldiers and officers of the Regular Army of the United States held its annual benefit polo game at Morris Memorial Field, Governors Island, N. Y., on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 30, and true to Army Relief Day luck, nature smiled her prettiest on the occasion. While the day was a bit cold and many other attractions, such as World Series Baseball and the National Open Polo Matches operated against it, nevertheless, the attendance exceeded the fondest hope of the committee as all seats in the spacious stands were filled and additional temporary bleachers had to be utilized to accommodate the late arrivals.

Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, with Mrs. Nolan, received the special guests prominent among whom were General Comte and Countess de Chambrun, Commander of the Eighteenth Military Region at Bordeaux, France, who at the time was in America as the French Representative to the American Legion Convention. It will be recalled that the Countess de Chambrun is the sister of the late Nicholas Longworth. Other guests were Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Lee Bullard, Adm. and Mrs. Yates Stirling, with the Misses Stirling, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. R. Holbrook, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William E. Cole, Col. and Mrs. Geo. A. Nugent, Col. and Mrs. Cochen, Col. and Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Ferd D. Griffith and Miss Griffith, Col. Jos. A. Marmon, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Elliott, Col. and Mrs. Ernest Peek, Maj. and Mrs. Tobey, Mrs. Stephen C. Mills and Miss Mills, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. Ellis Knowles. Among the other box holders were Col. and Mrs. F. S. Young, Col. and Mrs. Chas. H. Bauer, Lt. and Mrs. Robert M. Eichelsdoerfer, Miss Ellen Honora Nolan, betrothed daughter of General and Mrs. Nolan, and her fiancé, Lt. Edward Hamilton Young, and Lt. and Mrs. Carlisle V. Allan.

The program opened with a review and parade of the 16th Inf. and band, followed by a composite guard mount executed by units of the famous 7th and 71st Regiments, N. G. N. Y., in full dress uniforms. One platoon was dressed in grey and the other in blue and the ceremony presented the most colorful and spectacular event of the day.

Next came the high-goal polo game between the Second Corps Area Four and a quartet of civilians from Long Island. The Army for its lineup drew on the best players in the area; Lt. Ben Jacobs of Ft. Hamilton galloped at No. 1 and was supported in the No. 2 position by Lt. Harry Cullins; Lt. Homer Kieffer who has been playing a back position on the Hamilton Team for the past four years rode at No. 3 and Lt. Col. John K. Brown, the Governors Island back, played in the No. 4 area. The opposition to this Army combination was assembled from among the younger Long Island players and lined up with Mr. Bernard Blausen at No. 1, Mr. Jack Fink at No. 2, Mr. Wm. Nicholls at No. 3 and Lt. Warren Sackman back. At the opening of the contest the Army figured they had a sure winning team; but for some reason or other the combination could not get started. The first chukker showed that the Long Islanders would romp away with the trophy. The Army shifted its lineup twice during the game, placing Kieffer at No. 1 and bringing Jacobs to a back position, but to no avail. The game ended with a score of

12-4 in favor of the Long Islanders.

Mrs. D. E. Nolan with a few well chosen words presented the cups to the winning four.

After the polo game, General and Mrs. Nolan and other officers of the New York Branch of the Army Relief Society, were hosts and hostesses at the Officers' Club. In addition to the players and the detachment from the 7th and 71st Regiments, about 300 people attended this tea and reception and enjoyed the dancing and refreshments. The day was a most successful one, both socially and financially and it is believed that an event of this kind is now firmly established as one of the regular benefits for the Army Relief Society.

The city authorities cooperated very generously and donated the use of the ferry and extra squads of police to handle traffic and the entire event operated smoothly and with precision and system. The 7,500 people who journeyed across from the Metropolitan Area to the little island were handled very expeditiously and apparently enjoyed the opportunity of visiting the island and witnessing the ceremonies. Because of these facts it is believed that the event can be looked on by the spectators as a worthwhile entertainment and not as a charity.

## Navy Small Arms Winners

The USS New York has been awarded the Department Small Arms Trophy for the Battleship Class, Class A, for the year 1932-33, having attained the highest merit in small arms of any vessel of her class. Capt. George T. Neal was in command of the New York.

The USS Cincinnati has been awarded the Department Small Arms Trophy for the Cruiser Class, Class B, for the year, having attained the highest merit of any vessel of her class. Capt. A. S. Wadsworth, jr., was in command of the Cincinnati.

The USS Mindanao has won the Department Small Arms Trophy for the Destroyer Class, Class C, for the year. Comdr. G. W. Kenyon commanded the Mindanao.

The USS Langley is the winner of the Small Arms Trophy for the Auxiliary Class, Class D. Comdr. P. N. L. Bennenger commanded the carrier during the year.

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## Posts and Stations

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct. 20, 1933

Mrs. Roosevelt heads the list of patronesses for the benefit being arranged by the Society of Sponsors of United States Navy Ships, which will present the distinguished author, Mr. Paul Willstach, in his popular illustrated lecture, "Mount Vernon and the Historic Potomac." The lecture, which is planned for the benefit of the society's welfare fund, will be given November 1, at 11 o'clock in the ball room of the Carlton Hotel. Other patronesses are Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. William H. Standley, wife of the chief of naval operations; Mrs. Ben H. Fuller, wife of the major general commandant of the Marine Corps; Mrs. Albert Stahl, chairman of the Washington Society of Sponsors; Mrs. Alice H. Richards, head of the Regents of Mount Vernon; Mrs. Stanley M. Rinehart, Mrs. Frederic A. Delano, Mrs. Keith Merrill and Mrs. Lars Anderson and Mrs. Frederick C. Hicks, who are members of the Society of Sponsors.

The Society of Sponsors gives aid to destitute families of the Navy and Marine Corps and assists in the education preparation for the Naval Academy of the sons of widows of Navy and Marine Corps officers. Mrs. Henry Williams is chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the lecture and has assisting her Mrs. Brooks Lee, Mrs. James Helm, Mrs. Robert Munroe and Mrs. Emory Scott Land.

Maj. I. B. Summers, AGD, USA, has arrived in Washington from the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty with The Adjutant General's Department, War Department.

Mrs. Presley Marion Rixey, widow of Admiral Rixey, left Oct. 16 for Caldwell, N. J., after spending six weeks in Washington as the guest of Mrs. John O'Malley, wife of Commander O'Malley, MC, USA.

Maj. and Mrs. C. Gardner Helmick, who has recently come to Washington for station, have leased the house at 1719 Hoban Rd., in which they will make their home. Last winter Major Helmick was on duty at the Army War College after serving in Hawaii. He was detailed to Fort Bragg, N. C., for the summer months and at present is on duty with the General Staff.

Mrs. Lester A. Dessen, and her young daughter, Lester, have recently arrived in Washington to spend the winter with her parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Summer E. Kittle, at their home on California street. Captain Dessen has been ordered to the Capital as aid to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Maj. Gen. Ben H. Fuller.

Col. and Mrs. Laurin L. Lawson, of Ft. Hoyle, Md., are visiting in Washington as the guests of Mrs. Samuel Kimberly. Lt. and Mrs. Ernest Wheeler Litch, USN, entertained at dinner at the Shoreham Oct. 15 and had as their guests Comdr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Bennett, USN, and Lt. and Mrs. Donald F. MacMahon, USN.

Lt. Col. Frederick Dammon, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Dammon, who recently returned to Washington after several months abroad, are in the Martinique.

Col. and Mrs. Morris Ernest Locke again are in their Washington home after spending the Summer in the North.

### WEST POINT, N. Y.

Oct. 20, 1933

The Army-University of Delaware football game was played at Michie Stadium Oct. 14. Many visitors were attracted to the post by the game, which was followed by a tea dance at Cullum Memorial Hall. Mrs. John M. Devine was hostess at the dance and she was assisted by Mrs. Willis E. Teale, Mrs. John M. Moore and Mrs. Frederick W. Drury.

Lt. Charles M. Barth and Mrs. Barth had as guests at their home in Highland Falls last week end Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whitaker, of Bronxville, and Mr. Norman Dodd, of Brooklyn.

Several more brackets of the post tennis tournament have been completed. The men's singles championship was retained by Lt. Raymond Stone, who defeated Maj. Charles M. Taylor in the finals. Lt. Stone paired with Lt. Francis L. Ankenbrandt to win the doubles title by defeating Col. Clayton B. Wheat and Col. Chauncey L. Fenton. Mrs. John L. Whitelaw remains the women's singles champion by virtue of a final-round victory over Mrs. George M. Badger. Col. Chauncey L. Fenton and Mr. Donald Fenton won the family doubles championship when they defeated Lt. and Mrs. John M. Whitelaw. Mrs. Whitelaw, with Col. Clayton Wheat defeated Mrs. George M. Badger and her partner, Lt. Otto Nelson, for the mixed doubles championship.

Mrs. Joseph D. Farrell, of Akron, Ohio, who will pass the winter on the post as the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Francis W. Farrell and Mrs. Farrell, was in New York last week visiting another son

and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Farrell, Jr.

Lt. Harris F. Scherer and Mrs. Scherer had as guest last week end Mrs. Helen Jones Baker, of New Rochelle.

Lt. William H. Hennig and Mrs. Hennig have visiting them at their home in Cornwall. Mrs. Hennig's sister, Miss Eloise Yount, of Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Simmons Timothy, a student of La Salle Military School in Oakdale, L. I., was the guest of his parents, Capt. Patrick H. Timothy, Jr. and Mrs. Timothy, last week end.

Mrs. Penn Wilson of Bethlehem, Pa., was the guest of Lt. Harold R. Emery and Mrs. Emery last week end. Guests of Capt. Gerald A. Counts and Mrs. Counts were Col. Edward D. Ardery and Mrs. Ardery, of New York, and their children, Ann and Edward Ardery last week end.

Guests of Lt. Russell Randall and Mrs. Randall last week end were Lt. Randall's brother, Mr. Harold E. Randall, of Boston; Mr. Harold Humphries, of Brookline, Mass., and Miss Jean Kolbe, of New Rochelle.

Col. Harris Jones and Mrs. Jones had visiting them last week end Mr. and Mrs. George W. Topliff, of Garden City, L. I.

### ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Oct. 19, 1933

The commandant of midshipmen, Capt. Ralston S. Holmes, and Mrs. Holmes held their first formal reception of the new academic term at the Naval Academy Oct. 11. Several hundred guests were present. The ladies assisting at the tea table were Mrs. Badger, wife of Comdr. Oscar Badger; Mrs. Smith, wife of Comdr. W. W. Smith; Mrs. Tisdale, wife of Comdr. Mahlon S. Tisdale, and Mrs. Thompson, wife of Comdr. Robert Thompson.

Among the recent arrivals in Annapolis are Mrs. Ingersoll and Miss Iris Ingersoll, wife and daughter of Capt. Royal Eason Ingersoll, USN, who are occupying Mrs. W. B. Tardy's attractive new cottage at 203 Hanover street. Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughter came to Annapolis from the Middle West, where they have been visiting relatives of Captain Ingersoll for several months. Captain Ingersoll has been in command of the USS Augusta, but last week was assigned to the command of the USS San Francisco, when that ship is finished. Midshipman Royal Rodney Ingersoll is a member of the first class at the Naval Academy, and his mother and sister came here to be near him.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Comdr. K. S. Hill; her little daughter, Lois Hill, and her son and daughter, Mr. Barron Chandler and Miss Jean Chandler, spent a few days last week at the Peggy Stewart Inn. They are en route to Shanghai, China, and came here to visit Mrs. Hill's son, Midshipman R. A. Chandler.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. L. Vanderkloot have returned to the naval mine depot at Yorktown, Va., after a brief visit to Lt. Comdr. Harvey E. Overesch, graduate manager of athletics at the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Overesch.

Mrs. Harry W. Hill and her young son, Jack Hill, left Annapolis last week for Long Beach, Calif., where they will make their home while Comdr. Hill is on duty on the West Coast.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles E. Myers, who recently returned from their wedding trip, are occupying an apartment in the Cooper. Mrs. Myers was formerly Miss Betty Scott of Virginia.

Lt. Comdr. John Harrison Colhoun, USN, retired, and Mrs. Colhoun, have returned to their home, Windsor Farm, at Harwood, after spending the Summer in Canada.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. P. O. Clarke have returned to their home on Weems Creek after spending a month at Ocean City, Md. Comdr. and Mrs. W. Taylor Smith entertained at luncheon Oct. 7, before the Navy-Mercer football game. Their guests included Capt. and Mrs. William S. Farber, Comdr. and Mrs. William Corn and Col. and Mrs. Philip Torrey of Washington, Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirkpatrick, Comdr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Bennett and Capt. and Mrs. Russell Willson of Annapolis.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Gerard H. Wood of Round Bay, are issuing invitations for a Halloween night dinner party, preceding a masked ball to be held at Round Bay.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Lt. (jg) H. Page Smith, has gone to visit in her home in Oklahoma and will return to Annapolis in November.

### FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

Oct. 16, 1933

Lt. and Mrs. Robert F. Carter won first place and Mesdames W. H. Walker and Carl J. Adler second, in the second session of the Army Navy bridge tournament which took place at the Officers' Club last Friday evening.

Mrs. Eli E. Brown was hostess on Tuesday for the ladies' afternoon bridge club which met at the Officers' Club.

Lt. John Weckerling spent a short leave on the post recently visiting his family. Lt. Elliott Watkins has also been on the post recently on leave.

Mrs. Rupert Graves and infant daughter have arrived on the post to join Lt. Graves who has been stationed here for the past two months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Churchill who were guests of their son, Capt. Harold W. Churchill and Mrs. Churchill for about a week, have returned to their home in Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Ewing H. Franco has returned to the post from New Rochelle, N. Y., where she spent last week-end visiting her family.

Capt. and Mrs. Barth H. DeGraf are to leave the post next week for Rutland, Vermont, where Capt. DeGraf will be on duty with the Vermont National Guard.

### QUANTICO, VA.

Oct. 19, 1933

The commandant Gen. Harry Lee, with Mrs. Lee and Mrs. E. E. Saltmarsh, were hosts at dinner in the Waller Building before the dance Oct. 13, their guests being Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Rufus Lane and their daughter, Mrs. Styles; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Matthews and Maj. and Mrs. Joseph F. Fegan, who motored from Washington; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James Breckenridge, Col. and Mrs. Frank Schwable, Mrs. Ayers, Col. and Mrs. Edward Banker, Col. and Mrs. R. P. Williams, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Henley, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Denig, Maj. and Mrs. John Marston, Maj. and Mrs. Clarence Nutting, Maj. and Mrs. C. J. Miller, Maj. and Mrs. Harold Parsons, Maj. and Mrs. Carl Buse, Maj. and Mrs. H. M. Butler, Maj. and Mrs. Allen Turnage, Maj. Wilbur Thing, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Cartwright, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. Chaplain Hicks and Mr. and Mrs. William Pike of Widewater.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Lyman were hosts at dinner in their quarters before the dance Oct. 13, entertaining Lt. Col. and Mrs. Tom Dustin Barber, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Calhoun Ancrum, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William P. Upshur, Maj. and Mrs. Archibald Howard, Maj. and Mrs. Lewis Fagan, Lt. and Mrs. Paul J. Halloran, Capt. and Mrs. Bernard Dubell, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Merritt and Father Knox.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Boyle Gale, gave a supper party in their quarters and later attended the dance at the Waller Building, Oct. 13, their guests including Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. Dalton Davis, Maj. and Mrs. Samuel Howard, Maj. and Mrs. Julian Smith, Maj. and Mrs. Leander Clapp, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Gill, Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Collier and Capt. and Mrs. James W. Webb. Miss Ruth Shiler and Miss Esther Shiler, who have been visiting their brother, Lt. William Shiler, this month, returned to their home in Olmstead, Mich., last week.

Lt. Roger T. Carleson has been detailed for the next course of instruction in aviation at Pensacola, Fla. Lt. and Mrs. Carleson will take a 10 days' leave of absence before he reports for duty.

Mrs. D. M. Garrison has come from Annapolis and will remain with her daughter, Mrs. Franklin Good, while Lt. Good is away with the floating battalion.

Capt. and Mrs. Carl Mers and Mrs. Edna Lambia, who left last week for San Diego, were guests of honor at bridge given by Mr. and Mrs. Emory Osabal, before their departure. Others present were Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Mauldin, Capt. and Mrs. Willard Leutze, Mrs. Charles Hobbs, Mrs. Herbert Keimling, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Bennett, Lt. Lyman Miller and Lt. Charles Popp.

### FT. FRANCIS E. WARREN, WYO.

Oct. 9, 1933

Capt. Carroll K. Leeper, whose promotion from the grade of first lieutenant was announced in recent War Department orders, is one of the newer arrivals at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo. He was formerly with the Fifteenth Infantry in China, and was accompanied to his new station from Tientsin by Mrs. Leeper and their twelve-year-old daughter. Captain Leeper has been assigned to the First Infantry.

Lt. John Hugh McGee, formerly with the Twentieth Infantry at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., has been placed on duty with the Air Corps at Randolph Field, Texas. He is a member of the class which will start training on October 15.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Hyde, with their two children, are now at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., where Capt. Hyde will do duty with the Twentieth Infantry. They came to the western post from the Philippine Islands.

Lt. Col. Franklin T. Burt and Maj. George A. Sanford, both of the First Infantry at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., and Maj. George J. Newgard, Jr., of the Fourth Brigade, are hunting and fishing in the vicinity of Pinedale, Wyo. They expect to be absent for ten days.

### ASIATIC STATION

Sept. 14, 1933

Last in the series of despididas which have been so prominent a feature of early September was the dinner dance on the night of the 5th at the Army and Navy Club in compliment to Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ewing T. Booth. The officers of the United States Army in the Philippines and their ladies were hosts to the departing commanding officer, who, with Mrs. Booth, left on the transport Grant on the 6th for the States.

The receiving line included Gen. and Mrs. Booth, Gen. and Mrs. Stanley H. Ford, and Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton. Lt. James O. Curtis, aide-de-camp, who is accompanying Gen. and Mrs. Booth, made the presentation. Six hundred guests thronged the club, which was decorated with the national and regimental colors and standards of the various organizations which comprise Gen. Booth's last permanent command.

The officers and ladies of the 57th Infantry were hosts at a despidida-bienvenida on Sept. 4, at the Army and Navy Club, honoring Maj. and Mrs. Earle L. Hunt, departing members of the regiment, and the newcomers, Maj. and Mrs. Dana H. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Owens, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Grinner, Lt. and Mrs. Howard K. Vail, and Lt. Herman W. Ohme. Col. and Mrs. John W. Seovel, Col. and Mrs. Walter L. Reesman, and Maj. and Mrs. Lewis W. Maly, all of Manila, entertained a large group of officers and ladies of the Army Medical Corps on Sept. 3 at the Ft. William McKinley Club. The orchestra played throughout the evening, and there was dancing after dinner.

Ft. Stotsenburg is also just closing a week of activities which include farewell parties to those leaving on the Grant and greetings to the new officers and their families who arrived on the transport. Mrs. Stuart L. Cowles entertained at a tea on September first, and Miss Edith Hughes entertained the young girls of the post at tea on the following day. Mrs. Walter A. Carlson entertained at six tables of bridge on August 31.

A reception was held by the members of the Ft. William McKinley Woman's Club Sept. 8 for the newly arrived ladies of the post. Mrs. William H. Holcombe received the new arrivals, who included Mrs. A. J. White, Mrs. Dana H. Allen, Mrs. J. Lawton Collins, Mrs. Frederick W. Huntington, Mrs. George W. Griner, Mrs. Charles H. Owens, Mrs. Donald A. Storch, and Mrs. Howard K. Vail. Mrs. Stanley H. Ford served coffee, and Mrs. Howard C. Price served punch.

Gen. Frank S. Cocheau, who has been ill for over a month at the Sternberg Hospital, returned to his quarters on September 8th. The 57th Infantry band played several selections on the lawn in front of his quarters to celebrate his return.

### FT. BENNING, GA.

Oct. 18, 1933

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. H. Estes, have announced the dates for their "at homes" to officers and members of the families of the Ft. Benning garrison.

These will take place at the commandant's quarters. The following schedule being observed:

Oct. 17, 4.00 to 6.00 P. M.—All field officers of the permanent personnel and student classes.

Oct. 31, 4.00 to 6.00 P. M.—All captains of the permanent personnel.

Nov. 14, 5.00 to 6.00 P. M.—All student officers of the grade of captain, and 1st lieutenants of the permanent personnel.

Nov. 28, 4.00 to 6.00 P. M.—All student officers of the grade of lieutenant.

Dec. 12, 4.00 to 6.00 P. M.—All 2nd lieutenants of the permanent personnel.

Officers reporting to the post for duty will be received at the first "at home" after their arrival.

The Ft. Benning Glee Club held its first meeting of the year Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, at Biglierville Hall. A discussion of last year's business and plans for the coming year were discussed. A committee was appointed to select the first vehicle of the Glee Club in their yearly presentations, and a report is to be given next Monday.

Officers of the Club for the coming year are: Capt. Howard Clark, president; Mrs. Norman D. Cota, vice-president; Mrs. Guy C. McKinley, librarian; Joseph B. Coolidge, secretary; and Lieutenant Carl F. Duffner, treasurer.

Mrs. John N. Robinson was elected president of the Ft. Benning Parent Teacher association at its first meeting of the year, held at the Polo Hunt Club Thursday, Oct. 5.

Mrs. Robinson was named to succeed Mrs. Roger B. Harrison, who left the post last spring with Major Harrison when he was transferred to duty at the College of the City of New York.

Col. Frank F. Jewett, director of boys' activities at the post, gave a brief talk on the work that is being planned for the Boy

(Continued on Next Page)

### Posts and Stations FT. BENNING, GA.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Scout and Club organizations during the winter. Capt. Howard N. Merrill, officer in charge of the Children's School outlined the policies that will be in force at the school during the year.

At the conclusion of the business meeting a social gathering was held with tea being served the members.

### SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Oct. 10, 1933

Lt. John C. Alderman, USN, and Mrs. Alderman were hosts at a buffet supper at their home in Coronado Saturday evening, followed by dancing at Hotel del Coronado.

Mrs. Algert D. Alexis, wife of Lt. Alexis, USN, has returned from Virginia after spending the summer at her old home.

After a week's visit with friends at Coronado, Mrs. Albert Handley, wife of Lt. Handley, USN, has returned to her home at Long Beach.

Lt. Stanley E. Ridderhof, USMC, and Mrs. Ridderhof drove to Los Angeles Saturday to attend the Toastmasters' International banquet.

Mrs. Roy J. Leutscher, wife of Lt. Comdr. Leutscher, USN, entertained with an informal tea on Monday in honor of her mother, Mrs. M. Riehe of Long Beach.

Lt. Comdr. Kemp C. Christian, USN, and Mrs. Christian were hosts at a tea recently, honoring Capt. Roland M. Brainard, USN, Mrs. Brainard and Miss Brainard.

Rear Adm. William T. Tarrant, USN, commandant of the eleventh naval district, and Mrs. Tarrant entertained at their quarters at North Island Friday evening in honor of Gen. Otis Rubio, former president of Mexico, and Senora Rubio.

Mrs. Leonard R. Linsley, wife of Comdr. Linsley, USN, recently arrived on this station, was guest of honor at a ten given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. James A. Martin, wife of Lt. Martin, USN.

Mrs. Thomas B. Haley, wife of Lt. Haley, USN, has left for Pennsylvania for a month's visit.

Mrs. Edmund T. Napier, wife of Lt. Napier, USN, was hostess at a luncheon party at Casa de Manana in La Jolla, complimenting Mrs. Ralph U. Hyde, wife of Lt. Comdr. Hyde, USN.

Mrs. Edgar R. McClung, wife of Comdr. McClung, USN, has gone to San Francisco to spend several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Walter Scott Harvey.

### FT. SNELLING, MINN.

Oct. 15, 1933

On Sunday morning, Oct. 8, the first of the season's hunt rides was held at Ft. Snelling. There was a good group of riders out and the pack followed the course in perfect form. New jumps and improvements on the natural hazards made the ride doubly enjoyable. After the hunt, breakfast was served at the Officers' Club. The officials of this year's hunt include as Joint Masters of Hounds, Mr. George A. Kingsley and Lt. Floyd Dunn, as Huntsman, Lt. J. L. Pauley, jr.; and as Whips, Mr. Stanley Dwinell, Mr. Richard P. Gale, jr., and Mr. Albert Crosby.

Lt. C. D. McNeerney spent the week end on the post. On his return to Little Marais, where he is on duty with the CCC, he was accompanied by Mrs. McNeerney and their small daughter.

Lt. and Mrs. J. L. Pauley, jr., had as guests over the week end Lt. Pauley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pauley, sr., of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Max Gooler and son have returned from a motor trip to Dunsmuir, North Dakota, where they visited relatives. En route they visited Lt. Gooler at Coleraine, Minn.

Mrs. F. S. Doll, Mrs. M. W. Marston and Mrs. J. E. Doyle were on the post a few days last week. They are closing their quarters preparatory to spending the winter with their husbands who are on duty in the north woods.

Capt. J. H. Rodman and Capt. E. F. Boruski spent the week end with their respective families on the post.

Lt. Richard Banek spent the week end at the home of Mrs. Danek's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, in Minneapolis. Lt. Danek is on duty with the CCC at Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. John Caldwell was hostess at a bridge party and tea at her quarters on Monday, October 9. Miss Mary Caldwell was the guest of honor.

### Post Athletic Officer

Lt. William H. Barksdale, Jr., 16th FA, stationed at Ft. Myer, Va., has been selected by Col. Kenyon Joyce, Commanding Officer of Ft. Myer, to be the Post Athletic Officer in charge of the development and training of the athletic teams that will represent the Army at that station.

### Win Army and Navy Journal Awards

(Continued from First Page)

tery Officers Course, Ft. Sill, Okla., 1928-29; Advanced Motor Course, 1929-30; and has served with the following organizations: 25th Field Artillery, Ft. Wm. McKinley and Stotsenberg, Philippine Islands; 24th Field Artillery, Camp Stotsenberg, Philippine Islands; 9th Field Artillery, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; 18th Field Artillery, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; 17th Field Artillery, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Capt. Leo B. Sedlacek, Med-Res., has played an important part in the company's work. Captain Sedlacek was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on July 28, 1896. He graduated from the Cedar Rapids High School in 1916 and volunteered in the U. S. Army on June 5, 1917. He first was stationed at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., with the 83rd Field Artillery which later was sent to Camp Fremont, Calif., to join the 8th Division. He received his final training at Ft. Sill, Okla., after which he was sent to France in October, 1918. Returning again with the 8th Division in January, 1919, he was discharged at Camp Knox, Ky., on Feb. 19, 1919. He served as Corporal No. 1 in the B. C. O. of Battery F, 83rd Field Artillery throughout his entire enlistment. In the fall of 1919 he entered Coe College of Cedar Rapids and received his B. S. Degree from here in 1922. In the fall of 1922 he entered the College of Medicine, University of Iowa, and received his M. D. in 1926. He served his internship in the Dept. of Internal Medicine at the University. He entered private practice in 1927, returning in 1929 to become a member of the staff of the Internal Medicine Dept. at the University of Iowa, where he has been for the last four years. He married Gladys Ruth McLeod of Cedar Rapids, Ia., in 1921. He has three boys. He received his commission as first lieutenant in the Reserves in November, 1928. Was on active duty for two weeks at Ft. Snelling, Minn., in 1931. Was commissioned a captain in December, 1932. Volunteered for active duty with the CCC in July, 1933. He has been stationed at Lake Andes with the Veteran Company 1776, CCC, since July 28, 1933.

A company officer until Aug. 3 was 1st Lt. Harry Crawford, FA, USA. Lieutenant Crawford was graduated from the Military Academy in 1918 and commissioned in the Field Artillery, being promoted to be a first lieutenant the following year. Lieutenant Crawford attended the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Ft. Sill. He served in France and Germany with the 76th and 6th Field Artillery. Returning to this country he served at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., Camp Welsh, N. Y.; Ft. Hoyle and Campe Meade, Md., and later as a student at the School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Okla., where he was graduated from the Battery Officers Course in 1927. Since his CCC duty he has been ordered to Ft. Riley, Kan.

On duty with the company from June 26 until July 31, was 1st Lt. William A. Boice, Med-Res. Lieutenant Boice was appointed in the Reserves June 15, 1933, and accepted the appointment June 21. His home is at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Acting first sergeant of the company is Sgt. William C. Koett, of Headquarters Battery, 18th Field Artillery. Sergeant Koett enlisted at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, in 1922 and has been in the Field Artillery ever since. By 1925, when his first enlistment expired, Koett had qualified for the rank of sergeant and was given a commission as a second lieutenant of Field Artillery Reserve, which commission he now holds. Each of his discharges marks his character as excellent.

Other enlisted men who have served with the company include Cpl. Raymond L. Davis, 18th FA; Sgt. Peter Niller, 18th FA, and Pvt. Victor H. Burkart, 17th FA.

Corporal Davis enlisted Jan. 11, 1929, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. He reenlisted in 1929 and rose to be a corporal in Battery E, 18th Field Artillery.

Sergeant Miller first enlisted at Camp Grant, Ill., in 1919. He is now on his

fifth enlistment after having soldiered at Camp Grant, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, and Mount Ayr, Iowa. His home is at St. Paul, Minn.

Private Burkart first enlisted at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, in 1929 and is now on his second enlistment. His home is at Dubuque, Iowa.

Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, USA, who was commanding general of the 7th Corps Area at the time of the selection, wrote the following letter of congratulation to Captain Crigger:

"1. Based upon the reports of inspections to determine the outstanding CCC company in the 7th Corps Area, your company has been selected and reported to the War Department as outstanding under the conditions governing in the competition established by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The Corps Area Inspector has reported that the mess construction, mess sanitation, and mess standards, in effect in your camp, can be classed as superior. This condition in a veteran company is particularly gratifying to me as I have a keen personal interest in the welfare and living conditions of veterans enrolled in the CCC.

"2. Your vision of your problem as Camp Commander and your executive ability in securing the results attained constitute elements of the leadership which is clearly demonstrated in your camp. I desire to inform you of my appreciation of your work and to congratulate you and the personnel of your company on being designated as the outstanding CCC company in the 7th Corps Area.

"3. A copy of this communication will be attached to the next efficiency report submitted on you and passing through this headquarters."

In his endorsement on General Hagood's letter Col. T. M. Anderson, 17th Inf., commanding the District, wrote:

"1. The designation of the 1776th Co., CCC, as having the outstanding CCC camp in the 7th Corps Area has confirmed my opinion which was found at the time I inspected to ascertain the outstanding camp in the Southeastern District of Nebraska.

"2. I desire, in addition, to congratulate you and the members of your command in attaining this signal honor."

Writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL concerning his company, Captain Crigger said:

"This company was organized at Ft. Des Moines on June 26, and arrived at Lake Andes, S. D., on July 11. It is composed wholly of Iowa Veterans of the Spanish-American and World Wars, and was comprised of 250 men when organized, but is now slightly under that number owing to the fact that a few men have been released in order to accept other work at their respective trades. The camp is under the supervision and command of Captain N. J. Crigger, 17th FA, who is ably assisted by Sgt. William C. Koett, 18th FA, both of Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. The medical and surgical needs of the company are attended to by Capt. Leo B. Sedlacek, USMR, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Almost all trades, occupations and professions are represented in the company, and there is no lack of carpenters, plumbers, pipe-fitters, electricians, surveyors, mechanics, engineers, concrete men, landscape gardeners, and truck drivers.

"The camp itself is located on a four acre alfalfa field between the city park and the shores of Lake Andes. In this field the company has constructed out of lumber a mess hall 40 x 100 feet, with a large kitchen annexed thereto; a bath house containing 16 showers, and a large cave for potatoes and vegetables. The company is housed in 15 large tents known as Army Hospital tents. In addition to these, there are an orderly, hospital, and supply tent, and also a barber and a tailor shop.

"Each tent has a ditch around it which is lined with rock taken from the lake shore. The floors are covered with coarse white sand, and between each cot is a wooden grain door borrowed from the Elevators, which arrangement prevents any water or moisture from entering the tent, and adds to the appearance

of the camp. About 1000 ft. of 4-inch water main has been laid from the city main to furnish the camp with an ample supply of water. An old discarded traction engine was secured, the firebox and boiler dismantled and painted, furnishes an abundance of hot water for the camp. The grounds have been laid off in streets and avenues. The main street leading into the camp is named 'Roosevelt Road' in honor of the man who made the camp possible, and the two principal avenues are named 'Aisme' and 'Marne', being names familiar to these veterans. All of the streets and avenues are gravelled, and bordered with 'Niggerheads' painted white which were picked up on the lake shore. Rustic fences have been built, and everything presents a neat and sanitary appearance.

"One of the most conspicuous things on the grounds is a raised sign built of 'niggerheads' and sand, which faces the main highway. This sign contains the Reforestation Emblem, a pine tree built of rocks painted white, and the following inscription, 'V. C. C. No. 1776, IOWA'. A large number of cedar trees, obtained from the Missouri river bottom, have been planted all around the grounds. There has been constructed from cement, stones and fine gravel, a small fish pond, which has on its sides a number of large cactus which are growing well. Zennias, Snow on the Mountain, Yuccas, and other flowers have been transplanted in beds and are very beautiful. On the grounds, there are also a miniature golf course, a tennis court, and horseshoes, etc.

"The company is engaged in building a spillway to Lake Andes in order to conserve water that is now going to waste, and to stabilize the lake. A few years ago, the lake which is fed by a number of artesian wells, was 14 miles long with an average width of a mile, and was 20 feet deep, and far above the meander line. Owing to the extreme hot dry weather during the past few years the lake has receded until it is approximately 12 miles long, one-half mile wide, and about two feet deep. When the lake was at its best it was considered the best bass fishing lake in the United States, and fishermen came from all parts of the country to fish for bass. Today it is simply a mud hole, alive with carp.

"When the spillway is completed the carp will be eradicated, and large quantities of water now going to waste will be diverted into the lake. The spillway will take care of any excess amount of water should too much be turned in, or a number of wet seasons follow in succession. There will be no danger of flooding the surrounding farm lands as in the past.

"The spillway that is being constructed is practically two miles long, and is 32 feet in depth at places. About 6000 feet of this ditch will be filled with concrete tile 5 feet in diameter, while the remainder will be an open ditch. A large number of men are now digging the ditch, while others are hauling rock, sand and gravel preparatory to making the tile. Several car loads of cement and steel wire for making the tile are now on the grounds. All work as far as practicable is being done by hand, and is progressing nicely. The construction of this camp, which won first honors in the 7th Army Corps Area, was done at a nominal cost as it was built with the materials at hand in an open prairie, sand and gravel being taken from the lake shores, 'niggerheads' from the prairies, poles, cedar trees, and cottonwood lumber from the Missouri river bottoms and a discarded traction engine. Truly, 'necessity is the mother of invention'.

The roster of the company, supplied by the Corps Area Headquarters, is as follows:

### VETERANS CONSERVATION CORPS

COMPANY 1776

Lake Andes, So. Dak.

Aug. 31, 1933

Officers Roster

Herman J. Crigger, Capt. 17th FA, Commanding Company. Duty with company from date of organization to present date.  
Leo B. Sedlacek, Capt., Med-Res, Camp

(Continued on Next Page)

## Win Army and Navy Journal Awards

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Surgeon. Duty with company from July 28, 1933 to July 29th, 1933.  
Harry Crawford, 1st Lt., 18th FA, Company Executive and Supply Officer. Duty with company from July 10, 1933 to August 3rd, 1933.

William A. Bolce, 1st Lt., Med-Res, Camp Surgeon. Duty with company from July 10, 1933 to July 29th, 1933.

### Enlisted Men

Sgt. William C. Koett, Hq. Hq. Btry. and Ctn's, 2nd Bn., 18th FA, Acting First Sergeant.

Corp. Raymond L. Davis, Btry. E, 18th FA, Act. Supply Sgt.

Corp. (now Sgt.) Peter Miller, Btry. E, 18th FA, Acting Mess Sgt.

Pvt. Victor H. Burkart, Hq. Hq. Btry. and Ctn's, 3d Bn., 17th FA, Cook.

### CCC Enrollees

Conrad Abels  
D. D. Acklin  
Muri P. Adamson  
O. D. Anderson  
V. P. Anglum  
Earl Archer  
C. S. Aten  
W. J. Bailey  
Frank Ballard  
V. B. Barber  
E. B. Bassett  
John Beck  
G. P. Becker  
B. C. Benton  
P. D. Beveridge  
F. J. Blackwood  
F. B. Bliss  
J. L. Bond  
J. E. Boone  
L. S. Boote  
C. J. Brannon  
H. F. Brehm  
Edward Bridgeman  
James Burnley  
O. E. Browning  
F. B. Campbell  
L. B. Canfield  
G. R. Carman  
C. A. Carter  
Francisco Chiodo  
E. J. Clancy  
J. H. Clegg  
Thomas Coghlan  
Joseph Connery  
T. L. Conroy  
M. E. Connolly  
C. C. Cosby  
V. H. Crabb  
Vernon Craig  
Knut Crestensen  
L. F. Crow  
John Cryzier  
M. L. Cummings  
C. M. Denlinger  
R. E. Derr  
G. J. Donoghue  
M. E. Doyle  
Francis Dyer  
A. U. Etinger  
Gay Elserman  
T. E. Epperson  
R. E. Erickson  
R. F. Erskine  
R. G. Fischer  
R. L. Fleak  
E. T. Foy  
R. J. Foy  
Earl Francis  
R. H. Francis  
F. C. French  
John Gaffey  
J. P. Gavin  
W. H. George  
J. M. Gleason  
R. V. Gordon  
R. L. Gott  
G. C. Green  
L. M. Green  
J. T. Griffin  
H. O. Grottness  
F. R. Guess  
Amund Gullikson  
John Haagenen  
J. G. Haines  
J. A. Hanrahan  
H. J. Hartnack  
J. R. Hassler  
E. C. Heiser  
C. O. Heiber  
C. O. Hermanson  
Ray Herron  
E. H. Hokinson  
C. W. Holmes  
R. B. Hubacher  
J. B. Hull  
J. E. Hutcheson  
L. B. Irish  
L. W. Jensen  
George Jasperson  
J. F. Jeans  
R. R. Johnson  
Gander Johnson  
L. D. Judd  
L. B. Justus  
J. J. Kearns  
R. W. Kempin  
A. L. Killebrew

G. H. Steeves  
E. O. Stephens  
E. F. Sterling  
C. P. Stevens  
Oscar Stevens  
D. E. Stufflebeam  
M. L. Swanson  
R. C. Sweeney  
E. E. Sylvester  
C. E. Stover  
E. N. Tanner  
C. F. Thompson  
R. F. Tierney  
R. C. Tripp  
C. L. Trotter  
George Turner

C. V. Van Duesen  
Martin Van Vuren  
D. W. Walford  
O. S. Warner  
Newton Weeks  
Paul White  
W. J. White  
E. C. Whittlesley  
W. J. Wolf  
Floyd Woolridge  
L. A. Wright  
R. N. Wrightman  
H. E. Wrigley  
E. J. Young

## Launch New Submarine

The Submarine Cachalot was launched at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 19, the eighth of the nine fleet submarines originally authorized in the Naval building program of Aug. 20, 1916. Her sponsor was Miss Katharine Duer Kempff, daughter of Rear Adm. C. S. Kempff, USN, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The construction of the Cachalot was ordered at the Portsmouth Navy Yard in March, 1931, the keel laid on Oct. 21, 1931, and the probable date of completion is Feb. 1, 1934. The Cachalot is of a different type from previous fleet submarines and is somewhat smaller than the Dolphin which immediately preceded her. Her general dimensions are: standard displacement, 1,130 tons; length overall, 274 feet 1/2 inch; breadth, 24 feet 9 1/2 inches.

Electric welding has been used extensively in the construction of the Cachalot. All the pressure hull frames have been welded to the pressure hull on this vessel instead of being riveted as has been the practice in all previous submarines. The design and construction of the strength hull, upon which the safety of the submarine, when submerged, depends primarily, has been thoroughly tested at Portsmouth in half-size models to pressures far above those at the test depth to which the Cachalot will be submerged.

Lt. Comdr. Merrill Comstock, USN, who will be her first commanding officer, is already at the Navy Yard, assembling and training his crew which will consist of four officers in addition to himself and thirty-nine enlisted men. The Cachalot is scheduled after she has finished her "shakedown" period to join the Submarine Force of the Fleet and will probably be based on the Pacific Coast.

## OBITUARIES

Col. George Ruhlen, U. S. Army, Ret., died at Tacoma, Washington, Oct. 8, at the age of 86.

Colonel Ruhlen, appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1868 from the 8th Ohio district was graduated and commissioned 2nd lieutenant, 17th Infantry, June 14, 1872. His first station was at the Cheyenne Agency on the Missouri River (Fort Bennett, S. Dak.). Promoted 1st lieutenant Sep. 18, 1876, he was appointed regimental quartermaster and constructing quartermaster and built Fort Custer, Mont. August, 1878, he was assigned the duty of constructing the new post to be built in the Black Hills of South Dakota, first known as Camp Ruhlen and later as Fort Meade. From 1881 to 1884 he was professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and while on this duty was detailed by authority of the Secretary of War as a member of the Ohio State Railroad Commission. From 1884 to 1890 he was again on duty with the 17th Infantry at Fort Totten, N. Dak., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., respectively, serving part of the time as regimental adjutant. Appointed captain in the Quartermaster's Department, Aug. 14, 1890, he served in the Pine Ridge Campaign against the Sioux Indians, whence he was sent to El Paso, Tex., where he laid out and constructed Fort Bliss. While on duty at Fort Riley, Kan., he was designated as quartermaster and commissary of the Alaska Relief Expedition organized by the War Department to rescue starving miners in the Alaska gold fields. Recalled at the outbreak of the Spanish War he was assigned as chief quartermaster of Gen-

eral Merritt's Philippine Expedition but subsequently detailed as depot quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant colonel of volunteers, at Honolulu, H. I., with the responsibility of expediting the passage of transports to the Philippines. He was promoted to Major, Quartermaster's Department, Jan. 6, 1900. From 1900 to 1903, he was on duty at Seattle, Wash., as constructing and depot quartermaster, and while there built Fort Lawton and carried on the construction at the Pudget Sound coast artillery posts. From 1902 to 1908 he was in charge of the construction and repairs division of the office of the Quartermaster General's office at the War Department. Promoted lieutenant colonel Aug. 2, 1903, and colonel, Feb. 25, 1908, when he took command of the Jeffersonville General Depot. Returning to Washington he was made chief of the accounting division of the Quartermaster General's office from which duty he retired Sept. 21, 1911. During the following three years he was quartermaster of the U. S. Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C. Upon relief from this detail he moved to Tacoma, Wash., where he established his home. He was called to active duty during the Mexican Border disturbance and continued on duty as depot quartermaster at Seattle until October, 1918.

Colonel Ruhlen married Ellen A. Marble, of Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1872, who died Nov. 3, 1929. He is survived by two sons: Mr. Carl M. Ruhlen, of Dockton, Wash., and Lt. Col. George Ruhlen, CAC, USA, Fort Rosecrans, Calif.; two grandsons, C. G. Ruhlen and Cadet George Ruhlen, 4th, a member of the second class, USMA, and by a niece, Mrs. Herbert N. Royden, widow of the late Captain Herbert N. Royden, USA.

John Richard Nankivell, seven-year-old son of Maj. John H. Nankivell, Inf. USA, and Mrs. Nankivell, was drowned in a private swimming pool at Denver, Colo., Sept. 28. His body and the body of the young schoolchum with whom he had been wading in the pool, were found later by John's older brother, Edward, and his sister, Bernice.

In our issue of Oct. 7, the name of the drowned boy was erroneously given as Edward Nankivell, whereas it should have read John Richard Nankivell.

Funeral services were held at the Olinger Mortuary, Denver, Colo., Sept. 30. Interment was in Fairmount Cemetery.

## Births, Marriages and Deaths

### BORN

CARON—Born at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., October 14, 1933, to St. Sgt. Joseph H. Caron, USA, and Mrs. Caron, a daughter.

DAVIS—Born at Seminary, Miss., August 18, 1933, to Maj. LeRoy Davis, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Davis, twin sons, Robert Gene and Richard Allen.

DICKINSON—Born at Des Moines, Iowa, September 28, 1933, to Lt. Col. and Marian C. Dickinson, a son, Roderick Carmichael Dickinson; grandson of U. S. Senator and Mrs. L. J. Dickinson and Maj. Gen. Roderick L. Carmichael, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Carmichael.

FULLINWIDER—Born to Lt. Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider, jr., and Mrs. Fullinwider, at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., October 17, 1933, a son, S. Pendleton Fullinwider, jr.

HITCHINGS—Born at Manila, P. I., September 19, 1933, to Lt. John L. Hitchings, AC, USA, and Mrs. Hitchings, a son, Sinclair Hamilton; grandson of Maj. William McCleave, FA, USA, and Mrs. McCleave, and of Mrs. H. M. Hitchings, of New York City.

NOLAN—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., October 4, 1933, to Lt. James E. Nolan, USN, and Mrs. Nolan, a daughter, Lina Sue.

PHILLIPS—Born at the Station Hospital, Schofield Barracks, T. H., September 10, 1933, to Chaplain Hudson B. Phillips, USA, and Mrs. Phillips, a son, Hudson Bissell Phillips, jr.

PIERCE—Born at Tsing Tao, China, August 20, 1933, to Lt. (jg) Robert A. Pierce, USN, and Mrs. Pierce, a son, Frank Cushman Pierce.

RICHARDSON—Born at San Diego, Calif., October 5, 1933, to Lt. Comdr. L. B. Richardson, CC, USN, and Mrs. Richardson, a son, Philip Ward.

TODD—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., October 6, 1933, to Lt. (jg) David Wooster Todd, USN, and Mrs. Todd, a son.

WHITTED—Born at Montpelier, Vt., October 12, 1933, to 1st Lt. Thomas B. Whitted, jr., FA, USA, and Mrs. Whitted, a daughter, D'Este Cornelia, granddaughter of Col. Thomas B. Whitted, Engr.-Res., USA, and Mrs. Whitted, and grand-niece of Comdr. William S. Whitted, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Whitted.

### MARRIED

ALLEN-ALLEN—Married at Shanghai, China, October 18, 1933, Miss Lucy Allen, daughter of Comdr. A. M. E. Allen, USN, and Mrs. Allen, to Lt. William Y. Allen, jr., USN.

CARD-ROGERS—Married at New York, N. Y., recently, Miss Dorothy Adam Rogers, to Lt. Bernard Card, USA.

CRANDALL-PARRISH—Married at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, October 14, 1933, Mrs. Muriel Cowper Parrish to Lt. Robert Gordon Crandall, USA.

GEORGE-CHAMBERS—Married at Richmond, Va., October 7, 1933, Miss Mary Elizabeth Chambers, daughter of Capt. T. H. Chambers, USA, to Mr. T. Leonard George.

MCDOWELL-UNDERWOOD—Married at Norfolk, Va., October 15, 1933, Miss Berna Lucretia Underwood, to Lt. Comdr. Ralph Samuel McDowell, USN.

NEWMAN-WILLIAMS—Married at Glendale, Calif., October 7, 1933, Miss Henrietta C. Williams, daughter of Lt. Col. John Stuart Williams, USA-Ret., to Ena. Roscoe Lee Newman, USN.

NORWOOD-ROBINSON—Married at the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., recently, Miss Anne Parker Robinson, to Lt. Comdr. Benjamin F. Norwood, MC, USN.

REYBOLD-LORD—Married at Frederick, Md., October 15, 1933, Mrs. Ruth Wincoe Lord, to Lt. Col. Eugene Reybold, CE, USA.

SISSON-MERSON—Married at Yuma, Ariz., September 30, 1933, Miss Edith Merson, to Lt. (jg) John E. Sisson, USN.

STOKES-NYSTROM—Married at the Chapel of St. Mary and St. John, Manila, P. I., September 13, 1933, Miss Barbara Nystrom, daughter of Chief Boatswain and Mrs. Peter S. Nystrom, to Lt. (jg) Philip G. Stokes, USN.

WOOD-FOX—Married at San Diego, Calif., October 7, 1933, Miss Muriel Grace Fox, to Ena. Lester Orin Wood, USN.

WOODARD-DANNER—Married September 17, 1933, Miss Anna Marion Danner, daughter of Lt. John Danner, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Danner, to Ena. W. Thornton Woodard, USN.

### DIED

BOLAND—Died at Falls Church, Virginia, 10 months, father of Comdr. Micajah Boland, MC, USN, and grandfather of Midshipman John N. Boland. Interment in Lynchburg, Va.

BOND—Died at The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., October 1, 1933, Col. Oliver J. Bond, father of Maj. Oliver J. Bond, CWS, USA.

CHARLEBOIS—Died at Baumclaw, Wash., October 5, 1933, Maj. Charles L. Charlebois, USA-Ret.

FLEMING—Died at San Antonio, Texas, October 10, 1933, Capt. John T. Fleming, USA-Ret.

FREEMAN—Died at Oakland, Calif., October 4, 1933, Mrs. Margaret A. Freeman, mother of Rear Adm. Charles S. Freeman, USN.

KERNAN—Died at the Station Hospital, Fort Banks, Mass., October 10, 1933, Capt. Randal Kernan, USA-Ret.

MARTIN—Died at Hendersonville, N. C., October 13, 1933, Mrs. J. Elmore Martin, mother of Mrs. R. B. Hammes, wife of Lt. Comdr. R. B. Hammes, USN-Ret.

MORAN—Died at Garden City, L. I., N. Y., October 16, 1933, Lt. Col. Robert G. Moran, aged 60 years, John Boland, aged 60 years, Moran, N. Y. NO.

NANKIVELL—Died of drowning in a private swimming pool at Denver, Colo., September 28, 1933, John Richard Nankivell, 7 years of age, son of Maj. John H. Nankivell, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Nankivell.

NORTON—Died aboard the USS Nokomis at Philadelphia, Pa., October 18, 1933, Comdr. Homer H. Norton, USN.

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# MERCHANT MARINE

## Merchant Marine

Proponents of the New York State Barge Canal and the conversion of the Chesapeake and Delaware River Canal into a deep sea ship waterway advanced their causes last week at meeting in Albany and Washington. Arguments were advanced in each instance that ships were now obliged to travel long routes to deliver freight while the projects would reduce the time and distance and provide a cheaper water-borne service.

Addressing the convention of the New York State Waterways Association last week in Albany, Walter P. Hedden of the Port of New York Authority urged that New York State accept promptly the proffer of Federal aid for the development of the barge canal to increase its freight capacity by 2,000,000 tons. The Legislature lost its chance at the recent emergency session and another failure might mean indefinite postponement of the canal improvement, he said. Mr. Hedden said that more than \$3,000,000 annually would be saved in transportation costs if the improvements on the canal recently recommended by the army engineers were carried out, at a cost of \$27,500,000.

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## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 140)

C., rejoin proper station, Ft. Wood, N. Y. (Oct. 13).

Capt. James Hunter, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., proceed to home, Oct. 17, await retirement. (Oct. 14).

Capt. Sterling M. Crim, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Minneapolis, Minn., for detail with OR, 7th C. A. (Oct. 14).

Capt. Carroll L. Ellis, Letterman Gen. Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., report Army retiring board at hq. 9th C. A., for examination. (Oct. 17).

Col. Frank P. Jewett, from Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Moultrie, C. (Oct. 19).

### AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. B. D. FOULLOIS, C. of AC 2nd Lt. Andrew Meulenber, from AC advanced Flying School, Kelly Fld., Tex., assigned Scott Fld., Belleville, Ill. (Oct. 13).

Capt. Chas. W. Sullivan, from present duty at Rockwell Fld., Coronado, Calif., Feb. 1, report by letter to C. of AC for duty as technical supervisor in Rockwell air depot supply control area. (Oct. 17).

1st Lt. Carlyle H. Ridenour, from technical supervisor, Rockwell air depot supply control area, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 14, report comdg. offr., Rockwell Fld., Coronado, Calif. (Oct. 17).

Maj. Maxwell Kirby, Langley Fld., Va., proceed to home, Oct. 31, await retirement. (Oct. 17).

### LEAVES

W. O. Peter O. Wiedenkel, USA, Nov. 1, 4 months. (Oct. 13).

Lt. Col. James H. Cunningham, GSC, Oct. 23, 23 days. (Oct. 13).

Maj. Jas. R. Hudnall, MC, Nov. 1, 2 months. (Oct. 13).

Capt. Ellis E. Haring, CE, Oct. 13, 15 days. (Oct. 13).

Capt. Alfred T. Houck, MAC, Nov. 1, one month. (Oct. 16).

Maj. Claude B. Thummel, GSC, Oct. 23, 5 days. (Oct. 17).

Maj. Wm. M. Dixon, GSC, Oct. 18, 15 days. (Oct. 17).

Maj. Wm. T. Connatser, QMC, Oct. 18, 3 months. (Oct. 17).

Col. Frank C. Burnett, AGD, Oct. 23, 15 days. (Oct. 19).

Lt. Col. Chas. K. Nelson, GSC, Oct. 23, 15 days. (Oct. 19).

Maj. Edward Roth, Jr., AGD, Oct. 22, 10 days. (Oct. 19).

### PROMOTIONS

The promotion of 1st Lt. Wallace J. Morlock, DC, to grade of captain, is announced. (Oct. 18).

The promotion of each of the following named officers is announced:

#### Coast Artillery Corps

Maj. Otto H. Schrader to lieutenant colonel, Oct. 17.

#### Infantry

Lt. Col. Augustus F. Dannemiller to colonel, Oct. 17; Capt. Charles E. Rayens to major, Oct. 17.

#### Air Corps

1st Lt. William R. Sweetley to captain, Oct. 17; 1st Lt. George A. McHenry, Jr. to captain, Oct. 17; 2nd Lt. Leo W. De Rosier to first lieutenant, Oct. 17; 2nd Lt. Gordon P. Saville, to first lieutenant, Oct. 17. (Oct. 19).

### RESIGNATIONS

The resignation by Capt. John S. Crawford, CAC, of his commission as officer of Army is accepted by President. (Oct. 13).

The resignation by 2nd Lt. Willard Sterling Garrison, Inf., of his commission as officer of Army is accepted by President. (Oct. 13).

### WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Michael Sururs, upon own application, retired from active service, after more than thirty years' service, Oct. 31. (Oct. 17).

W. O. Randolph L. Johnson, upon own application, retired from active service after more than thirty years' service, Oct. 31. (Oct. 17).

W. O. Warden B. Jones, upon own application, retired from active service, after more than thirty years' service, Oct. 31. (Oct. 17).

W. O. Geo. F. Magee, from Panama Canal Dept., proceed to home, await retirement. (Oct. 18).

W. O. Frank J. Sullivan, from Boston, Mass., to Panama Canal Dept. (Oct. 18).

W. O. John T. Linney, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Boston, Mass. (Oct. 18).

### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

St. Sgt. Rufus L. Gardner, CAC, placed

on retired list at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 31, sent to home. (Oct. 13).

Mr. Sgt. Wm. J. Kelly, FA, placed on retired list at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Oct. 31, sent to home. (Oct. 13).

Mr. Sgt. Cornelius B. Talmadge, Inf., placed on retired list at Ft. Howard, Md., Oct. 31, sent to home. (Oct. 17).

St. Sgt. Clarence Postlewait, SC, placed on retired list at AMC, Wash., D. C., Oct. 31, sent to home. (Oct. 17).

1st Sgt. Arand B. Huls, CAC, placed on retired list at Ft. McDowell, Calif., Oct. 31, sent to home. (Oct. 19).

1st Sgt. Wheeler Bishop, Cav., placed on retired list at Command and Gen. St. Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 31, sent to home. (Oct. 19).

St. Sgt. Frank Rogers, deml., placed on retired list at U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y., Oct. 31, sent to home. (Oct. 19).

Mr. Sgt. James L. Grace, deml., placed on retired list at State Armory, Dela. NG, Wilmington, Del., Oct. 31, sent to home. (Oct. 19).

### ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The following named enlisted men will be sent from the stations indicated to Raritan Arsenal, N. J., to report Nov. 1, to the commandant Ordnance Field Service School as students in the Noncommissioned Officers' School, scheduled to begin Nov. 6, and upon completion of the course of instruction will return to their proper stations:

Sgt. Allan A. Ahern, Co. E, 13th Inf., Ft. Adams, R. I.; Sgt. George W. Allyn, Co. G, 13th Inf., Ft. Adams, R. I.; Sgt. Mike Swienicki, Co. E, 13th Inf., Ft. Adams, R. I.; Sgt. Neil F. MacNeill, DEML, OR, hq. 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.; Sgt. David C. Weeks, Hq. Battery, 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.;

Sgt. Charles L. Reed, Co. A, 5th Inf., Ft. McKinley, Me.; Sgt. Walter H. Gester, Battery G, 11th CA, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Staff Sgt. William Fitzpatrick, Co. D, 1st Engr., Fort DuPont, Del.; Pvt. Pedro de J. Rios Velez, OD, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Sgt. Theodore Monson, Service Co., 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Sgt. Maurice I. Peck, Hq. Co., 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Sgt. John J. Pitman, Co. C, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Sgt. Leroy Maher, Hq. Btry. and CT, 2nd Bn., 7th FA, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Corp. Karl M. Anderson, 40th Ord. Co., Raritan Arsenal, N. J.; Sgt. Robert A. Lacasse, 55th Ord. Co., Raritan Arsenal, N. J.; Sgt. Adam G. Payne, 3rd Recruit Co., DEML, Sec., Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; Pvt. 1 cl Hoyt Weeks, OD, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Pvt. 1 cl Paul Jones, OD, hq. 3rd C. A., Baltimore, Md.; Sgt. Wilton B. Moats, QMC, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.; Sgt. Robert R. Funk, Hq. Co., 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; Sgt. Edgar A. Tiner, Regimental Machine Gun Co., 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; Sgt. Anthony J. Unavaga, SC, 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; Corp. William T. Jones, 34th Ord. Co., Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Sgt. Max L. Katz, Battery B, 4th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Sgt. William A. Nelson, Med. Dept., Station Hospital, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Sgt. Searcy W. Brindley, Service Co., 22nd Inf., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Sgt. Robert L. Howard, Hq. Troop, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Sgt. Herbert V. Jones, Hq. Troop, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Sgt. Pinckney M. Kenyon, Service Co., 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga.; Corp. James E. Smalley, 52nd Ordnance Co., Savannah Ord. depot, Savannah, Ill.; Sgt. Chester N. Rees, Troop A, 13th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.; Sgt. Theodore I. Teske, Troop A, 13th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.; Sgt. Harold L. Brennen, Service Co., 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Sgt. Clifton B. Nelson, Co. D, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Sgt. Richard H. Yowell, Hq. Battery and CT, 2nd Bn., 15th FA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Sgt. Conrad W. Anderson, Battery B, 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.; Sgt. Paul E. Peddy, Company B, 38th Inf., Ft. Sill, Okla.; Sgt. John Cleghorn, Troop B, 12th Cav., Ft. Brown, Tex.; Sgt. Jack Handley, Co. A, 2nd Engr., Ft. Logan, Colo.; Sgt. Joseph T. Cullen, OD, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo. (Oct. 13).

### ORGANIZED RESERVES

1st Lt. Walter L. Winston, Air-Res., to active duty, Nov. 5, at AC procurement planning representative, San Francisco, Calif. (Oct. 17).

1st Lt. Otto E. Kirchner, Air-Res., to active duty, Jan. 8, at AC procurement planning representative, Detroit, Mich. (Oct. 17).

1st Lt. Erhardt C. Koepfer, Air-Res., to active duty, Dec. 5, at AC procurement planning representative, Chicago, Ill. (Oct. 17).

1st Lt. Wm. Arthur F. Millinger, Air-Res., to active duty, Nov. 5, at Rockwell air depot, Coronado, Calif. (Oct. 17).

Capt. Edward R. Stapley, Air-Res., Nov. 12, at San Antonio air depot, San Antonio, Tex. (Oct. 17).

## Financial Digest

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Oct. 11, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,432,000,000 an increase of \$26,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of \$218,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1932.

On Oct. 11 total Reserve bank credit amount to \$2,477,000,000, an increase of \$28,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of \$44,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and \$21,000,000 in money in circulation, offset in part by an increase of \$32,000,000 in Treasury currency adjusted, and a decrease of \$5,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, nonmember deposits, etc.

Bills discounted decline \$4,000,000 at all Federal Reserve banks. Holdings of bills bought in open market and of United States bonds shows practically no change for the week, while holdings of United States Treasury notes increased \$5,000,000 and of Treasury certificates and bills \$30,000,000.

Never before has it been so important for all officers, active, retired and reserve, to keep up with service developments. Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal.

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SAVINGS WILL BE OVER 50% IF ALL OUR CARS ARE DRIVEN WITH MORE CARE. The cost of Auto Accidents in 1932 in the U. S. was about \$2,000,000,000 as much as that of our Public Schools—more than was spent for new cars. GREATER CARE IN DRIVING INCREASES DIVIDENDS AND SAVES MEMBERS MONEY AS WELL. For 1929 to 1931, the average losses were 50.4% of the earned premium. For 19 months, Jan. 1, 1932, to July 31, 1932, this % was 39%. This decrease, with the constant decrease in expenses, has resulted in decreases in "net cost" of Automobile coverage from 62% for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, to 34% for the year ended July 31, 1932. Dividends are now greater than they have ever been before. MEMBERS ARE URGED TO DRIVE WITH MORE CARE AND TRIM CUT LOSSES SO THAT THE GOAL OF "MORE THAN 50% SAVINGS" MAY BE REACHED SOON. Financial Responsibility Certificates furnished. Insurance written on Household goods and Automobile Accident.

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Army Construction

With a speed rivaled only by its activities of the early days of the World War, the Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps is pushing ahead the new Army housing program made possible by Public Works Administration funds in a manner which is setting an example for the other beneficiaries of Federal unemployment relief monies.

Speed, so that men can be put to work, is what is wanted. And the Army is giving it to them. The Construction Service, as well as post and constructing quartermasters in the field, have been working night and day, Saturdays and Sundays, to get the bids out and contracts let. The \$54,000,000 allotment for housing was received from the Public Works Administration on the afternoon of Sept. 20, and already bids have been advertised for in excess of twenty-one million dollars of work, an average of more than a million dollars a day.

In order to expedite the employment of men, it is required that bidders submit their bids within 15 days of the time specifications are issued, instead of the month usually allowed. As a result, within less than three weeks from the date the money was received by the Construction Service, projects totalling two and a half million dollars were actually allotted, contracts awarded, and the work getting under way. In addition, a very considerable part of the repair and construction work to be done by labor hired directly by the Army, about a million and half dollars worth, is started, with men already at work.

But in spite of the speed, the results will bear none of the evils of the war-time construction. The quarters, barracks and other buildings will be built in accordance with plans adopted early this year in anticipation of the passage of the law. These plans were worked out after long study, in times when there was no rush, in fact, when there was no money for building. Officers and non-commissioned officers quarters, similar to those recently completed, will be of solid construction, good architecture, and equipped with all modern improvements. Practically every one will have electric refrigeration, the latest heating installation, and either electric or the best-type gas cooking equipment.

The \$54,000,000 allotment will advance the Army's housing program to a fair state of completion. Considerable more money is urgently needed, but conditions will not be as bad as they have been at some of the war-time constructed posts. The Infantry School at Ft. Benning, as visualized in the housing program, will be practically complete. Foremost among the projects to be built at the Georgia post is a new Academic Building, and ample quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers.

New chapels are to be built at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., Langley Field, Va., Ft. Myer, Va., Ft. Bragg, N. C., Ft. Sill, Okla., and Ft. Lewis, Wash. Plans for these are now being drawn by civilian architects. Also included in the program is money for the construction of a bridge across the Upatoi Creek at Ft. Benning. A bridge will also be built at Langley Field to replace the one badly damaged in the recent hurricane. The other projects in the program will be built in accordance with standard plans.

Rush NG Camp Building

With the view of completing most of the camp construction and repair work by next summer, the National Guard Bureau is rushing forward plans for the new \$2,100,000 camp program allotted by the Public Works Administration last week.

Many of the National Guard camps have been badly in need of new building and repairs and it is desired to have them in as good shape as the funds permit when the Guard regiments turn out for their summer encampments. While the \$2,100,000 allotment does not fill the Guard's needs—requests for additional money being still before the Public Works Administration—the approved projects will put the camps in fair shape.

Whether the Mississippi National Guard will have a camp of their own by next summer, depends entirely upon how fast the state machinery moves. No site for the camp has been determined upon, and state officials must select a location before the National Guard Bureau can act. The War Department must then approve the location and plans for the camp, and work can go forward. One element may make selection of the camp somewhat difficult. One of the Mississippi Guard regiments is artillery, firing 155 mm. guns, making a large reservation necessary.

In the past the Mississippi National Guard has taken summer training out the state. Units have in the past gone to Camp Jackson, S. C., Camp Beauregard, La., and Ft. Knox, Ky.

Upholds Pay "Freeze"

The Comptroller General, in a decision announced this week, stood by his previous rulings and ruled that officers of the Navy promoted after having been selected for higher rank, were "automatically promoted" within the meaning of Section 201 of the Economy Act and are not entitled to the pay of the higher grade.

Following a decision by the Comptroller that an officer of the Army promoted to brigadier or major general was not automatically promoted and could receive the pay of the rank to which elevated, the Secretary of the Navy requested that the General Accounting Office reconsider its previous decisions holding naval officers promoted by selection to come within the pay "freeze."

Comptroller McCarl admitted in his decision that an officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate is not automatically promoted, but declared that this was mere "technical refinements of language."

"Of course," he declares, "it is elementary that the Congress cannot restrict the President or the President and the Senate in the performance of the Constitutional duty of nominating, confirming, and appointing officers under the Constitution. But the statutes designed to secure to officers of the various services promotion in due course upon qualification have been fostered by the officers of those services themselves to secure routine and regular advancement freed from political interference. The statutes have been accepted and acted upon by the Chief Executives for many years on that basis. The infrequent exception to the rule called to attention in your letter would prove the fact that these statutes do secure to officers automatic advancement upon compliance with other requirements of law. Every officer whose name is near the top of the list of eligibles knows with practical certainty when he will be advanced by reason of the retirement of officers in the higher grade, and certainly, colloquially, such advancements are automatic. Advancements or promotions of

this character are contemplated by the section.

"It is true you ask reconsideration of the decisions only in so far as they affect the advancement of officers from the grade of captain to rear admiral, but the advancement to that grade is under the same limitations of law and is no different than advancements to the grade of commander and captain; and it would seem that the statutes contemplate advancement of officers from the rank of lieutenant (jg) and lieutenant to be by seniority. If the advancement of an officer of the grade of captain to that of rear admiral is not automatic in the sense used in section 201, neither is the advancement of an officer of the grade of lieutenant commander to commander, nor the advancement of an officer from the grade of lieutenant (jg) to that of lieutenant. Under Army laws, regularly, the President makes his selections for appointments to the grade of brigadier general and major general from the eligible class, and until the selections have been announced, it is not known what officers of the eligible class will be so promoted. The selection in such a case is no different than the selection of a chief of bureau in the Navy. It was held in A-45572, November 25, 1932, that an appointment of a bureau chief in the Navy was not an automatic promotion within the meaning of section 201 of the Economy Act.

"The construction of the statute of which you request further consideration is in the view of this office, in keeping with its purpose and intent, fairly within its language and in consonance with the representations made to the committees of the Congress as to its effect. It is not possible to make a different rule under the language of the statute for officers promoted to the grade of rear admiral than for officers promoted from the grade of lieutenant (jg) and above to the next higher grade. I am, therefore, constrained to adhere to the decisions even though a disparity necessarily will result in the pay and allowances accruing to officers promoted since June 30, 1932, to the grade of rear admiral and those accruing to officers of the Army or Marine Corps promoted to the grade of brigadier or major general since that date."

Will Celebrate Navy Day

"Navy Day," Friday, Oct. 27, will be the 158th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Navy. On that day, the ships and stations of the Navy will be "at home" to citizens of the United States, and the Navy League of the United States, under the direction of its president, Mr. N. M. Hubbard, Jr., will sponsor celebrations throughout the country. In various states, speeches on naval topics will be given under the auspices of State Navy Day Chairmen.

Included in these programs, Rear Adm. Sinclair Gannon, USN, will speak at the Navy Day celebration at Dallas, Tex. Capt. Hayne Ellis, USN, Director of

Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will speak at Atlanta, Ga. Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN, of the General Board, Navy Department, will speak over the radio at Detroit, Mich.

Broadcasts over nation-wide networks will be made by Acting Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt. Admiral William H. Standley, USN, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral David F. Sellers, USN, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Fleet; and Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluverius, USN, Commandant of the 9th Naval District.

The Navy afloat and ashore will be open to visitors and in every naval district special programs featuring naval activities will be arranged. On the west coast, a number of vessels will visit ports to participate in Navy Day programs, but the assignment of available vessels in the Atlantic to southern waters, will prevent the usual visits of naval craft to east coast cities.

On Navy Day, messages from the Secretary of the Navy will be broadcast from naval stations to radio amateurs of the country who may submit their copies of the intercepted message in a receiving competition, conducted by the American Radio Relay League.

Admiral Standley will send a message which will be broadcast to masters of United States Merchant vessels at the end of regular weather and hydrographic broadcasts on Navy Day.

A special program for Navy Day has been arranged at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, which will include maneuvers by Naval and Marine Reserves of the 9th Naval District, and other exercises.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt will speak over the National Broadcasting Company network at 11.30 p. m., E. S. T.

Admiral Standley will make the principal address in the program sent out by both the National Broadcasting and Columbia Broadcasting Companies from 3.30 to 4.00 p. m., Central Standard Time on Oct. 27.

Another program which will be sent out by the Columbia Broadcasting Company will feature the dramatization of spectacular naval battles and will include: The USS Constitution and H. M. S. Guerriere; Commodore Perry at Lake Erie; Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay; The engagement of the SS Luckenbach with a submarine during the World War.

Two broadcasts from the Navy rigid airship USS Macon on the west coast will also be made by the Columbia Broadcasting Company, one in the daytime over Los Angeles, and the other at night over San Francisco. Navy Day newsreels will be run in all theatres throughout the country during the week commencing Oct. 23 and the following week. These reels will show the latest fleet activities and maneuvers of all classes of vessels and aircraft of the U. S. Navy.

Never before has it been so important for all officers, active, retired and reserve, to keep up with service developments. Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal.

THE FOOTBALL SITUATION SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army	Navy
Defeated Mercer, 19-6.....Sept. 30.....	Defeated William and Mary, 12-0
Defeated V.M.I., 32-0.....Oct. 7.....	Defeated Mercer, 25-6
Defeated Delaware, 52-0.....Oct. 14.....	Lost to Pittsburgh, 34-6

BALANCE OF SEASON

(Games at home unless otherwise indicated)

Army	Navy
Illinois (at Cleveland, Ohio).....Oct. 21.....	Virginia
Yale (at New Haven, Conn.).....Oct. 28.....	Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia)
Coe College .....Nov. 4.....	Notre Dame (at Baltimore)
Harvard (at Cambridge) .....Nov. 11.....	Columbia (at New York City)
Penn Military College .....Nov. 18.....	Princeton (at Princeton)
Navy (at Philadelphia) .....Nov. 25.....	Army (at Philadelphia)
Notre Dame (at New York City).....Dec. 2.....	(No game)

FOR THE RECORD BOOK

Points Scored	First Downs	Yardage	Games Won	Games Lost	Season's Percentage
Army .....103	25	1086	3	0	1.000
Opponents .....6	22	431			
Navy .....43	35	717	2	1	.666
Opponents .....40	25	531			
Points scored by Army—Buckler, 26; Johnson, 18; Stanscock, 12; Brown, 8; Grohs, 7; Marts, 6; Burlingame, 6; Beall, 6; King, 6; Kopchak, 6; Simons, 2.					
Points scored by Navy—Baumberger, 12; Borries, 12; Walkup, 6; Wilcox, 6; Chung-Hoon, 6; Larsen, 1.					

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### Money for Army Development

It was learned at the White House press conference yesterday that some money will be allotted by the Public Works Administration toward the carrying out of the motorization, mechanization and aircraft program requested by the Army.

The sum to be given, however, will be comparatively small, it was indicated. The amount originally requested was over \$100,000,000.

It was explained that the amount of money now left to the credit of the Public Works Administration for allotment to Federal projects is very limited.

### British To Visit

The Navy Department yesterday announced that two British Cruisers, HMS Norfolk, Flagship of Vice Admiral, the Honorable R. A. R. Plunkett-Erle-Drax, commander in chief of the American and West Indies station and HMS Danae, will visit Baltimore and Washington, respectively from Nov. 6 to Nov. 13.

Vice Admiral Drax, the officers and men of the two British vessels will be entertained by the United States Navy during their stay.

### Exams for Ensigns

The examinations of members of the Naval Academy Class of 1932 now serving under revocable commissions as Ensigns in the Line and the Supply Corps, will begin on Jan. 29, 1934, the Bureau of Navigation announced this week. All papers will be corrected by the Naval Examining Board in Washington. Supervisory Boards will conduct the examinations locally.

### LATE NOTICES

#### BORN

**MOTT**—Born at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I., Oct. 17, 1933, to Capt. John W. Mott, USA, and Mrs. Mott, a daughter, Kelsey Martin; granddaughter of Col. Charles F. Martin, USA, and Mrs. Martin, and of the Venerable Marshall E. Mott and Mrs. Mott.

**WRIGHT**—Born at Ft. Monroe, Va., Oct. 10, 1933, to Lt. Roy Thomas Wright, AC, USA, and Mrs. Wright, a daughter, Patricia Alice; granddaughter of Col. Burt English, USA, and Mrs. English.

#### MARRIED

**COLEMAN-STOCKWELL**—Married at South Pasadena, Calif., Oct. 15, 1933, Miss Williamine Stockwell to Lt. (jg) David Coleman, USN.

#### DIED

**HENRY**—Died at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 12, 1933, Mrs. Katherine Macdonald Henry, wife of Lt. George E. Henry, AC, USA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal P. Macdonald of San Francisco, Calif.

### National Guard Resolutions

The necessity of 48 armory drills and 15 days field training with pay as the minimum "essential to the successful maintenance of an efficient National Guard force in any State" was stressed in a resolution adopted by the National Guard Association of the United States at its recent convention in Chicago.

The resolution stated:

"It is the definite conclusion of the National Guard Association of the United States that a minimum of 48 armory drills with pay and 15 days of field training with pay each year is essential to the successful maintenance of an efficient National Guard force in any State. That the agreement for the acceptance of less than 48 armory drills as an economy measure for the fiscal year 1934 was effective and necessary for such fiscal year only. That action should now be initiated to provide for a minimum of 48 armory drills with pay and 15 days of field training with pay, for all organizations, units, officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1935.

"The Legislative Committee of the National Guard Association is therefore instructed, with the concurrence and co-

operation of the Adjutants General Association of the United States, to request the Secretary of War to authorize a minimum of 48 armory drills with pay, and 15 days field training with pay, for all the National Guard for the fiscal year 1935, and to exert energetic efforts with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, the Budget Officer of the War Department, the Director of the Budget, and the Congress at its next session, and if necessary, the President of the United States, to secure the funds to carry out this policy, without unduly curtailing any other Federal maintenance or operating costs of the National Guard."

Another action resolved:

"That paragraph 10, National Guard Regulations, No. 25, dated July 1, 1928, be amended to permit the enlistment of qualified enlisted men at the station of Regimental Headquarters when such Headquarters is located at a station different than that of the respective Regimental Headquarters and service company, troop or battery, such enlisted men to be enlisted in the Regimental Headquarters or service companies, troops or batteries, and to hold their grades and perform the normal functions of their grades, such personnel to be taken from

the personnel authorized by respective Tables of Organization for Regimental Headquarters and service companies, troops or batteries."

Recalling that a number of National Guard regiments were mobilized for service in the War with Spain but were never awarded streamers for service because their service was confined to the continental United States, the association declared "That it is the opinion of the association that these regiments are of right entitled to the campaign streamer of the Spanish American War corresponding to the badges and ribbons issued to the personnel thereof, and the president of the association is hereby particularly charged with the duty of taking such steps as may be necessary to cause the War Department to award these streamers to all regiments whose official history credits them with such service."

The Association endorsed the proposed project for the erection of an armory for the National Guard of the District of Columbia and recommended the grant of Federal funds for it. The association also endorsed the measures taken by the National Guard Bureau regarding the making accessible of source material on National Guard history.

### New USNR Board President

Capt. Alexander Sharp, Jr., USN, President of the Naval Reserve Inspection Board, Navy Department, was detached from that duty yesterday to command the USS Concord, light cruiser, of Cruiser Division 3, Battle Force, at San Pedro, Calif. He will be relieved by Capt. Carl T. Osburn, USN, now on duty with the Naval Reserve Board.

Captain Osburn will make his first inspection tour as president of the Naval Reserve Inspection Board during the week of Oct. 23 when, assisted by Lt. Comdr. O. O. Kessing, USN, Navy Department, and Comdr. H. M. Branham, USN, of the 3rd Naval District, he will inspect the naval reserve units at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 23; Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 24; Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 25; Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 26, and Dunkirk, N. Y., Oct. 27.

Captain Osburn was born in Jackson, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1894, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1913. During the World War, he served as executive officer and later as commanding officer of the USS Mayflower. He is a graduate of both the Naval War College and the Army War College. Captain Osburn is an expert rifleman.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

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